

THEY DISAPPROVED OF HER

"I've been her on the stage," said the girl, with the new mop coiffure, addressing the others at the bridge table; "and she is a perfect sight. Her complexion is painfully made up. It's my deal, I believe. I hope it will be a trumper."

"Well, she set text to us in a box at the theater the other night and of all the conceited people!" declared the girl with the Russian blouse. "She acted as if everybody in the place had come just to look at her. Oh, yes, it's my lead, isn't it?"

"Did you ever see such a mass of pure gold hair in your life?" put in the girl with the velvet shoes, arranging the dummy hand. "It seems too bad that it is a work of art instead of a work of nature. She has it done at the same beauty parlor, I do—mean where I have my hair shampooed."

"Why, I heard it was a perfectly beautiful wig," said the girl with the mop coiffure. "She fixes all the braids and curls first, and then just draws it on."

"Pardon me, you revoked on that, Miss Blouse," said the girl with the Russian blouse. "I should think it would show around the edges or that it would slip. I think she has the most wonderful eyes and eyelashes of any actress on the stage."

"Yes, but they are dyed," declared the girl with the velvet shoes. "They say her eyes were very small and she had some kind of wonderful operation in Germany, and that made them big and long. I wonder how she dyes her eyelashes?"

"Dips them into the ink bottle, probably," flippantly suggested the girl who was pivoting as dummy because she didn't know the game. "Did you ever hear what made her feet so small?"

"No one had heard."

"She was born that way," solemnly declared the girl who didn't know the game. "She never had slices taken off them."

"What a humbug!" sniffed the girl with the mop coiffure. "It's too bad that some people we know weren't so fortunate. I think I'll try this a heart, for we must win this rubber, partner."

"It is almost sad to think that anybody with such a refined face could have such a dreadful cigarette habit," mourned the girl with the Russian blouse. "Why, do you know, I'm lowering her voice and looking carefully around the room for possible eavesdroppers. I heard the other day that she refused to go on when it was her cue the opening night because some body had mislaid her cigarette case. She insisted that the show would have to wait until she found her case. Maybe that's what makes her so droopy and languid in that last act where everybody just has to cry. I wept bucketfuls."

"Well, when she wasn't smoking or drying her eyelashes or pulling on her wig did you ever hear what she was doing?" inquired the girl who didn't know the game, with a little steamy glint in her eyes. "My cousin's chum has been her understudy for the past year and her closest friend. She told me that this dreadful person was the most lovable woman she had ever known. Every Sunday she makes the rounds of certain charitable institutions and sings for the cripples and orphans and they all adore her. She has two little proteges that she is educating to perfect their musical education. She has supported an invalid sister for years, and has sent her everywhere for her health. She bought a home for her mother and she told my sister's chum that this year she would be able to get out of debt. If she could manage to keep up through the season."

"It's just what I should have expected of her," declared the girl with the Russian blouse, ardently. "I've always adored her and I'm going to have my evening gown made like that apricot gown of hers."

"The hairdresser vowed and declared that my hair was done exactly the way she has hers done," affirmed the girl with velvet shoes.

"Let's all go down to see her again," suggested the girl with the mop coiffure. "I've done nothing but rave over her since I saw her. I'm so sorry, partner, that I trumped you up."

"You might take your opera glasses next time and sit in the front row, sweetly advised the girl who didn't know the game."

New Use for Liquid Air.
Certain diseases of the skin have been treated by the application of the intensely cold liquid air. Cotton wool, wound lightly on the end of a rod, is dipped into the double-walled glass flask of liquid air and then pressed lightly on the affected part of the skin. The skin freezes and becomes inflamed, and in from ten to twenty days the morbid growth blanches off. But liquid air is expensive and it also acts too irritably.

Advantages of the Tea Drinkers.
The figures showing the amount of tea annually consumed in Great Britain indicate that the tea drinkers of that country use no less than 7 1/2 pounds a person every year. In the United Kingdom the amount is about a pound less—namely, 6.08 pounds a head—and then we have Canada, 5.1 pounds; Holland, 4.4 pounds; United States, 1.3 pounds. Magazine of Commerce.

The Return Visit

"I understand that you have some visitors from the country at your house," said Mrs. Wilson cheerily when she met Mrs. Warburton waiting for the car on the corner. "That makes a pleasant change."

Mrs. Warburton coughed—one of those noncommittal coughs that may mean almost anything.

"Yes, she said, 'they are relatives of my husband from down in the country where we stayed part of last summer. They came up to do some fall shopping and, of course, camped down on us.'"

"Of course," chirped Mrs. Wilson. "It's a case of turn about. Now you have a chance to repay them for your delightful stay on the farm. I think it's so nice to have a big house and—"

"You just try having a big house some time and see how you like it," suggested Mrs. Warburton, grimly. "Not that these aren't the nicest people in the world," she said, hastily, recalling Mrs. Wilson's predilection for retailing gossip, "but it was rather unexpected, if the truth must be told. When I invited them last summer in a general sort of way I certainly never expected five of them to come piling in on me after telephoning from downtown."

"Five?" said Mrs. Wilson, elevating her eyebrows.

"Five," repeated Mrs. Warburton. "My husband's brother and his wife and the three girls. What do you think of that? And me just breaking in an immigrant maid that never saw a garage until last week!"

"You can talk all you like," went on Mrs. Warburton, "about paying up for visiting on the farm by entertaining your country relatives in town, but let me tell you you get the best of it."

"Why, I don't see," began Mrs. Wilson.

"Of course, you don't," retorted Mrs. Warburton, decisively. "Because you've never been through it. When James and I went down to the country in June with little Bobbie these people never had to do a hand's turn for us. At least, they didn't seem to feel called upon to do anything to entertain us and we were satisfied to be let alone to wander around in the woods or sit in the shade while they went on with their work as though we weren't on earth. The only time they put themselves out was when they got up a picnic and it would have been better if they had never thought of it. We went tramping off to some creek in a wagon without springs and sat down to a cold lunch in the damp woods, eating stuff overrun with ants and fighting mosquitoes and little Bobbie fell into the creek and was dried out behind a blackberry bush."

"The idea!" said Mrs. Wilson, peering anxiously up the street for the missing trolley car.

"Yes, but when they come up here and pile in on top of us we have to turn everything upside down to entertain them," went on Mrs. Warburton, bitterly. "Oh, yes, bless you! Like most women from the country, the girls want to go tra-la-ing about gapping in at the windows of the big stores. So I have to pilot them around. You know how I detest shopping—I don't go down town once a month. Honestly, I've been in some of those stores so often in the last few days that I believe the house detectives are keeping an eye on me expecting to see me pick up a waist or a pair of shoes."

"Why, you poor thing!" said Mrs. Wilson, sympathetically.

"But that isn't the worst," continued the indignant hostess. "Oh, dear, no! James has to come in for his share of it. After dragging me all over town every day until I'm tired out, they have to haul us both out to a theater nearly every night. Why, I need a rest cure."

"You can hardly blame them, though," argued Mrs. Wilson. "They don't have big stores or theaters at home, you know."

"That's not my fault," snapped Mrs. Warburton. "Why should I be made to suffer for the shortcomings of the rural districts? Country people think that city people live in a whirl of excitement and have nothing on their minds except racing down town to shop in the daytime, leaving home on crowded elevated trains, to eat a picked-up dinner and dashing back downtown again to the theater. I declare, as James says, 'I'm all in!'"

"Why, you poor dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Wilson. "You must be really tired out!"

"Well, I am," admitted Mrs. Warburton. "But don't mention a word to anybody, because they're James' relatives and really they're the nicest people in the world."

"When they are at home," suggested Mrs. Wilson, motioning to the motor man.

"Exactly," said Mrs. Warburton.

The First Requisite.
Richard Watson Glider had a dry wit of his own. He once received a call from a young woman who wished to secure material for an article of 3,000 words on "Young Women in Literature." "It was a fetching subject, full of meat," explained the young woman afterward, "and I saw not only 3,000 words in the story, but at least 6,000. But I never got any further than the first question. Mr. Glider's answer took me very ill. I asked him, 'Now, Mr. Glider, what would you say was the first requisite of the all-essential requisite for a young woman entering the literary field?' I waited with bated breath when he answered: 'Postage stamps.'"

ROMANCE OF THE MISSIONARY

Nothing in History Finer than the Work Done by These Civilized Pioneers.

About the missionary of to-day—and I have ridden with him, boot to boot, in a score of lands—there is scant reminder of the somber, grimed, psalm-singing, nasal-voiced, narrow-minded proselytizer who has been made the butt of jokes in comic supplements from time immemorial. The American missionary of the present, clean-cut and college-bred, comes from another mold. He is as carefully trained as the consul, or the commercial traveler, though on broader and more comprehensive lines. When he starts for his new field, he is something more than a theologian and a preacher. He can plow and sow and reap and the most approved fashion, or he knows something of manual industry and can use a plane, a saw, or a lathe, the tools of a blacksmith, a carpenter, or a mason; possibly he understands the elements of electricity and of hydraulics and can install a dynamo or set up a pump; or perhaps he is going out as a medical missionary, in which case the preaching and teaching will be subordinated to the care of the sick, the healing of the lame, the halt, and the blind.

History shows nothing finer than the way in which these pickets of civilization, scattered over the strange portions of the globe, have distilled a grim humor out of their desolate situations, turning not only a bold but a laughing face upon the perils which their lives may bring. There is, indeed, something approaching the divine in their power to rise above hard conditions, and to use their minds for the purpose of making the most of the miseries of their bodies. In all the world there is no more thrilling romance than that of these pioneers of progress who have carried the gospel of the clean shirt and the side with that of salvation even to the very Back of Beyond. Everybody's Magazine.

WORTHY OF GREAT PAINTER

Graphic Description of the Beauty of Most Prominent of Restoration Ladies.

Of all the pictures that Lely painted, and of all that wondrous group of Restoration ladies who ever sat to him, Miss Hamilton, Countess of Albemarle, was the finest. As for the picture, Lely himself bestowed all his art upon it, and confessed that he had taken a special delight in painting it. It is the only one he signed. Who was this wonderful lady whose portrait made such a sensation? She was the daughter of George Hamilton, the earl of Abercorn's son, and was 19 when Charles II. came to the throne. Her beauty brought her offers of marriage from the duke of Richmond, the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Tyrconnel, but she refused them all and wedded the Comte de Grammont, who had been banished from France for making love to one of the French king's favorites. "When he saw her for the first time at close quarters," we read in his "Memoirs," "he perceived that he had seen nothing at court until this moment. She was at that happy age when a woman's supreme charms commence to bloom. She had the finest figure, the finest neck and the finest arm in the whole world—though tall, gracious in all her movements. As for her complexion, it had a freshness that the colors of art could not imitate."

Porcupines Kill Alaskan Trees.

Milo Kelly says that porcupines kill more timber on the coast of Alaska than is used for commercial purposes. "Wherever you go along the coast," said he, "you will notice dead standing timber. There are whole patches of trees in places. In nine cases out of ten the cause can be traced to the work of porcupines. They ring the trees in hunting for the soft bark next the sap."

The Government is going to lots of trouble and expense to conserve the timber along this coast, but it is overlooking the most destructive of all agents. The thing for the government to do if it wants to save the timber is to find some method of killing the porcupines. Cordova, North Star.

First Newspaper Had Short Life.

The first newspaper ever published in America never got beyond its first issue. It was called Publick Occurrences and appeared in Boston, September 25, 1689. It contained a promise to publish in its next issue the names of all the hars in Boston, and the authorities, taking cognizance of the threat, wisely forbade the publication. The Boston News Letter was the first journal to be regularly published on this continent. It was started in 1704 and was followed by the American Weekly Mercury, in Philadelphia, in 1719. English journals are only 35 years older than American ones. The London Gazette, an official publication, having been founded in 1665.

Held Makers of Paris.

In a recent case in Paris where a driver of a taxicab was charged with homicide and the representative of the company with responsibility toward the victim's family the court meted out a lenient sentence to the former and ordered the company to pay to the victim's widow a life annuity of 6,000 francs and to each of her children 500 francs a year until they reach the age of 18. Examination of the car had disclosed the fact that the metal work was of bad quality and that it was badly worn, rendering its control difficult.

TRULY A REMARKABLE BIRD

Wonderful Magpie Described by Oliver Goldsmith in Work of Natural History.

Brander Matthews, the brilliant critic, said at a dinner in Brooklyn of a dramatist:

"His success is due to his knowledge of the melodrama, not to his knowledge of the human heart. His knowledge of the human heart, in fact, is no profounder than Oliver Goldsmith's knowledge of natural history was."

Goldsmith's ignorance did not prevent him writing a very popular natural history. In one part of it—a part which will give you an idea of the whole—Goldsmith described an intelligent magpie belonging to a publican named Whiteingstall.

"One day while Whiteingstall's kitchen floor was being cleaned the magpie was considered in the way, and was ordered into his cage, which hung against the wall. He retired obediently."

"But he had no sooner been shut up than a cock from the neighboring farmyard entered the kitchen and strutted proudly about. This so angered the magpie that he vociferated: 'Let me out, Mr. Whiteingstall, let me out; I'll do for him presently.' Mr. Whiteingstall let him out and a combat immediately ensued. After a few goes the magpie was completely worsted. He lay helpless on his back, one leg broken. Then, cocking his eye at his master, he said, calmly: 'Take me up, Mr. Whiteingstall, take me up for he has broken my leg.'"

MUMMY THAT OF ROYAL COOK

Importation That Has Interested Egyptologists. Evidently Was Wrongly Labeled.

It develops that the mummy, the importation of which has aroused public interest, is not that of Rameses II., but of his son.

The discovery need not occasion disappointment. Cook or Conqueror, they are now alike, for, indeed, the Egyptian remains of the past are so numerous that it is difficult to tell them apart.

The mummy was found in the tomb of the Louvre, and it is many respects a more valuable antiquarian possession than the mummified body of Pharaoh. Antiquity has requested us a surplus of memorials of kings, but only too few of cooks. We could well spare a bust of Caesar or exchange any amount of dry-as-dust chronology for an effigy of Lucullus' cook or of that Vatel of his day for whose supplies Apicius found \$100,000 too little.

"The interest of the modern world in history is concerned less with the great conquerors than with the lesser lights, the artists and craftsmen who planned aqueducts and built cathedrals, even those who were charged with the preparation of Caesar's cutlets. The world is tired of kings, but what would it give for a counterfeitfeit containing the menu of Belshazzar's feast? Meantime a cook of the Rameses dynasty is something."

Praise for American Hubbies.

Princess Duleep Singh at a dinner in New York, said that she found the American woman a marvel of beauty and the American man a model of good looks and kindness.

"The American man," said the charming princess, "is rightly held up to the world as the pattern husband. In Europe they have a saying about Eve and the apple which shows how wretched a failure the European husband is. This saying is: 'Unknown in America. I am sure it would have no point, no application, here in the land of pattern husbands.'"

She paused impressively. Then, with a smile she ended:

"The saying is this: 'The evil one didn't give the apple to the man, but to the woman, because the evil one knew well that the man would eat it all himself, but the woman would go halves.'"

A Virginia Casablanca.

"The boy who stood on the burning deck," often is found in different sections of the country, and the famous Casablanca is emulated by men who are told to do certain things and never vary their instructions. President Taft had that experience at Richmond, Va., on the last day of his trip, when the gate-keeper at the famous Hollywood cemetery refused to admit the president and his automobile party, though he was accompanied by Gov. Swanson of Virginia, by Mayor Richardson of Richmond, and the chief of police of the city. "It is against the rules," said the gate-keeper doggedly, and this was only after the trustees had given him orders to admit the presidential party that he belonged to.

Probably for the first and last time in his life he got a little notoriety by strictly obeying orders.—Washington Correspondence St. Louis Star.

The World's 50,000 Plays.

Mr. Reginald Clarence, the well-known bibliographer of dramatic literature, has been working for 20 years on a stage cyclopedia which will contain a bibliography of plays, of which it has been possible to find any record, from B. C. 500 to A. D. 1909. In order to bring his remarkable work to completion Mr. Clarence has delved among ancient records and musty manuscripts in the British museum, he has studied the numerous works in the Guildhall library until his book contains particulars of nearly fifty thousand plays, covering the whole range of stage productions—drama, comedy, farce, opera and comic opera.—London News.

Out of the Picture.

"How pleasant it must be to sit before a blazing fire while the wind vainly rages outside."

"I guess it would be right pleasant," "Why, you ought to know. You live in the country."

"Yes, but I'm the feller that sits by the fire. I'm the feller that fetches in the wood."

STIRRED HIS CHINESE PRIDE

Why Li Hung Chang Altered Style of His Luncheon Given to Sir Robert Hart.

The book which Miss Juliet Bredon has written about her uncle, Sir Robert Hart, the "Grand Old Man of China," for many years in charge of the imperial customs service, is full of characteristic and entertaining details. Among them is the following:

One of the most influential of Sir Robert's Chinese friends was the great Li Hung Chang. The diplomat fixed Li's household because of the simplicity he found there—no wearisome courses at dinner, but fish and, perhaps, a chicken with rice, frugal and frugality to his own Chinese servant, for the remark reached Li's ears in a distorted form. Next time Sir Robert went there he had to face a grand ceremonial banquet.

"You shall not have the chance to go away and say that you have been fed like a cooie in my house," said the viceroy, proudly, at the end of the banquet.

"Nevertheless, the very simplicity of your hospitality was what I most appreciated," Sir Robert replied. "But if you believe that I could have made any such remark, and if you persist in altering the style of my reception, I shall not come to lunch with you again."

LITTLE TALK ON HUMORISTS

Writer Evidently Himself Among the Number. Success in Saying Some Funny Things.

A humorist is a man who succeeds in getting a joke onto an editor. Humorists are not numerous. They would even be less numerous if they were not so hard to catch. Killing a man who tries to tickle you to death is justifiable homicide, and this right is recognized in America, where it is called the unwritten mother-in-law.

Humorists misspend their lives in digging up pettifogged principles, they revive, remodel and retail. A new tail is put on an old coat, and in a tail often makes it.

When a joke is available, the editor usually promises to pay on publication. That is the joke in the acceptance, and if the humorist doesn't live until the joke is published it is the editor's joke. So, being a humorist is no joke. Neither will being a joke make you a humorist, though humorists are usually jokes.

A humorist is known by his looking, and a good joke doesn't die young. A good joke is an old joke made to look like new. A new joke—well, new jokes are born, not made, and humorists seldom have twins.—Judge.

Progress of Cremation.

Considerations of modern sentiment have operated generally to maintain the custom of interring instead of incinerating the dead; yet, with the Greeks, sentiment centered itself about the latter, and in literature the funeral pyre has a significance as fine as the grave's.

Certain pioneering spirits have essayed with some success to give beauty to the baptism of flame, wherein mortal clay becomes dust, and have directed that their ashes be flung to the winds from the top of some lofty tower or cast into the sea at flood tide, or as in the case of the New York baron, who died the other day, that they be "fed to the flowers."

Economic reasons, at any rate, in the neighborhood of large cities, will tend more and more to make incineration gain headway at the expense of interment. The land is needed. Most burials near cities, as a matter of fact, are only temporary. In the capital of Mexico this is frankly recognized, and when the poor man takes a plot in a graveyard it is with the knowledge that some years later his bones are to be disposed of; he rents rather than buys outright. Many of the small parks in this city occupy the sites of old cemeteries.

Maryland Town on Odd Hunt.

This town resembled a harvest field the other day, when men with rakes and hoes searched and scraped every nook and corner for a set of gold false teeth belonging to Dr. Elwood Woodrow of West Nottingham.

Just where or how the doctor lost his teeth he does not know. Three of the teeth were sold gold, and as he is put to great inconvenience without them he has offered a liberal reward for their return. One advantage is that this town will get the best cleaning it has had for many a day.—Colorado Correspondence Baltimore Sun.

Bath Street Bath in Danger.

Some time ago great indignation was expressed by antiquarians and artists throughout the country at the threatened destruction of one side of Bath street, Bath, with its Georgian colonnade, and it was hoped that the threatened danger had been averted, says the London Standard. On Saturday morning, however, a firm of local contractors, acting on an order from the owners of the property, began the work of demolition.

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Meets first and third Friday of each month. ANNIE ISENHAUER, Record Keeper.

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Grayling Chapter Orange, No. 584
Meets at G. O. F. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month. ELIZA BROT, Master. PERRY OSTRANDER, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.
Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall. K. G. CLARK, V. C. M. A. RATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening. ANNA ISENHAUER, Sec. G. W. TYLER, H. P.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. of W. E.
Meets every first and last Monday in each month. J. L. VLYCH, Sec. C. CLINE, Pres.

Skandinavien P. F.
Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month. PETER SVENSON, President. JOHN OLSON, Secretary.

Dansbo Hall.
Open Saturday evening 8:30-9:30. Sunday 2:00-3:00 p. m. Young Peoples Society meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday evening of each month. Lecture all other Thursdays evening.

Unity Lodge No. 1362 M. B. A.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month in McCabe's Hall. G. W. CRANDALL, Pres. P. D. BORCHERS, Sec.

One-a Cold Weather Drink.
One-third more tea is used in autumn and winter than in summer and spring.

THE WHITE TAIL
I went my love two roses—
As white as driven snow
And one a blushing red,
A smiling sequenoiel.
I meant to touch and test my fate;
That silver should drive
The crimson I should meet my love,
If her true heart were mine.
For if she holds me dear, I said,
I shall wear my blushing rose,
If not she'll wear my cold lamarque,
As white as winter's snows.
My heart sank when I met her; sure
I have been overbold,
For on her breast my pale rose lay
In virgin whiteness cold.
Yet with low words she greeted me,
With smiles divinely tender:
Upon her cheek the red rose dawned—
The white rose meant surrender.
—John Hay.

The Girl from Brownlow's

Brownlow, managing director of the emporium that bore his name, laid aside one letter from the morning's correspondence as deserving his personal attention, and when the manager appeared he indicated the batch with a jerk of the head.
"You can attend to all that lot yourself, Morton," he said. "There is nothing important excepting this. Brownlow is returning from abroad after a three-year business tour, and asks us to furnish the Holmes & Nutford—regardless! The thing has to be done in a month's time, and everything must be in readiness for habitation. Bringing a wife home with him, I expect. Now, who do you suggest shall have charge and see the thing through?"
The manager considered thoughtfully.
"There is Miss Gordon," he said hesitatingly.
"Gordon?" queried the director.
"Yes, you remember Gordon, the merchant? He failed about two years ago, and caused a sensation by putting an end to his life."
"How long has she been with the firm?"
"Nearly two years. Perhaps you would like to see her?"
"Right. Show her up!"
Brownlow scrutinized the girl as she nervously entered the private office.
"We have an important matter here, Miss Gordon, and as I hear good reports of your abilities, I feel disposed to trust you with the execution of it. Are you willing to undertake the responsibility?"
She nodded.
"Very good. There must be nothing showy and gaudy. I know our clients' family, and if there is a comfortable, artistically furnished home in Lancashire it is the Oaks."
"The Oaks?" The girl let the words slip out with a little gasp.
"Yes, the Browns," he replied.
"And, he added, more kindly, 'Did you know them?'"
"Yes," he replied.
"Never mind the past," continued Brownlow, with a touch of sympathy that surprised him. "See this thing through all right, and we'll look after you in the future."
She thanked him in a broken voice and staggered through the doorway.
At last she reached the little room she rented. On the mantelpiece was a photograph of a young man, whose smiling, handsome face had cheered her through long months of bitter struggle. But now the smile was a smile of mockery. With a white face she gazed long and steadily at it, and presently sobb convulsed her.
"It's not just because he promised," she sobbed. "That's all over now. But to be forced to prepare the home for him and her—it's too hard!"
The next three weeks passed in a whirl. Brownlow, for once, found himself contradicted, and his suggestions politely, but none the less decidedly, refused. Miss Gordon objected to be guided.
Before the stipulated time all was in readiness, and she would have returned to the shop. But Brownlow refused the permission, and though she was terrified at meeting her old lover, she was forced to remain.
One morning the bell rang. Brownlow had arrived. She started forward to obey the summons, and stopped, clutching the table for support. The bell rang again, and the little maid-of-all-work seized the opportunity of showing herself at the door.
Brownlow entered with Brownlow, and made a tour of the principal rooms.
"Yes, I am very pleased with the house—very," she heard him say. "Everything has been done beautifully, and reflects great credit upon the person who put in so superlative matter. Only, unfortunately, it will have



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SHOOTING MECHANICAL RABBITS.



BUNNY RUNS ON A RAILROAD AND LEAPS INTO AIR WHEN SHOT.
Rabbit-shooting for the tyro. Firing at a metal "running rabbit" at an "école de chasse," near Paris. It is claimed that, with the aid of this metal rabbit, which runs along rails on wheels by its own momentum, it is possible for anyone to become a practiced rabbit shot in a very short time. Realism is added to the movements of the rabbit in "life" by the fact that during its "run" it disappears behind bushes, behind small wicker arches, and so on. Realism is added to its "death" by the fact that, when hit properly, it leaps into the air and turns a somersault. Obviously, the rails are on sloping ground.—Illustrated London News.

HOUSES IN FEZ.

The House in the Early Evening
Are Exclusively for Women
In Fez, the capital of Morocco, most of the houses consist of several stories, each being provided with a light veranda running round it and connecting the rooms. All the windows and doors open out into the patio, or courtyard, the window openings in the upper stories being covered with trellis-work. All the houses have flat roofs, with a wall some four to six feet high running around; and from 4 p. m. until sunset the roofs are given over to the ladies exclusively, who then walk about and take the fresh air without being seen by any of the opposite sex. This reservation is a law which is never broken, and no man would be guilty of being seen on his roof on any other roof during the forbidden hours. Owing to the fact that the women of the house are not allowed to be seen by any other man than their lord and master all domestic offices are situated away from the house proper. In many of the larger houses, besides the women, others put the roof of the house over to be used. Sections of the courtyard are also slightly sunk, and these portions are filled with scented oil, which is used to perfume the rooms. The floors are exceptionally particular in discarding their foot gear before entering a room or crossing a rug or carpet. They even change slippers before entering the courtyard from the street. Thus the houses are kept beautifully clean and sweet and are not, as many people would suppose, dusty or close.

A Problem in Mathematics.

The town of Sturgis, in Mississippi, is the only round square town in existence. By legal enactment, the circle has been squared, and the mathematician may now proceed to calculate the area of a square circle. In the laws of Mississippi for the year 1886, on page 682, is found the following:
"An act to incorporate the town of Sturgis, in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi."
Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Mississippi that the town of Sturgis, in the county of Oktibbeha, is hereby incorporated, and that the corporate limits of said town shall be as follows: Beginning at the quarter stake in front of Caleb Hannah's residence and running 600 yards in every direction, making said corporate limits 1,800 yards square."
Thus the circle is squared by the solemn declaration of the law—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Wonderful Clock.

Five wheels and a small battery virtually constitute the mechanism of a wonderful clock just invented in England. It will run three years without attention, and at the end of that time all that is required is to attach a new battery.
Another new English clock enables the possessor to ascertain at a glance the mean time, the meridian and relative position of every part of the empire, besides being able to witness the actual speed and direction of the earth's rotation. The motive power is a clock in the base of the stand, and the apparatus requires winding only once a week.

Dis-a-Range.

At a city night school where an exceedingly mixed class, composed of Russian Jews, Italians, Slavs and Frenchmen, was trying to attain some facility with the English language, one bright young man from Naples distinguished himself above all the others. The problem set before the class was to write a paragraph containing the word "disarrange," and he wrote:
"My wife she get up in the morning and she cook the breakfast for me; and when she try to light the stove, he would not burn and she say, 'I don't like disarrange.'"
A man's respect for old age is not to go lame when it bumps against boarding-house poultry.

A DANGEROUS MOMENT.

In his book, "Exploration of the Nile Sources," Sir Samuel Baker relates an incident which illustrates the wonderful influence which a woman sometimes exerts over men in calming their excited passions and restoring discipline, when perhaps nothing else would have served the purpose. He had arrived at Gondokoro, accompanied by his wife and a large company of attendants. There were large numbers of traders' people in this place whose time was passed in all kinds of mischief.

After a few days' detention at Gondokoro I saw unmistakable signs of discontent among my men, who evidently had been tampered with by the different traders' parties. One evening several of the most discontented came to me with a complaint that they had not enough meat, and making very unreasonable demands, which were, of course, refused. They then went away, muttering insolent threats.

I said nothing at the time, but early on the following morning I ordered the drum to beat and the men to fall in; and I then addressed them, reminding them of their agreement to follow me faithfully.

The only effect of my address was a great outbreak of insolence on the part of the ringleader of the previous evening. This fellow was so violently impatient that I ordered him twenty-five lashes, as an example to the others.

Upon the attendant, Saati, advancing to seize him, there was a general mutiny. Many of the men threw down their guns and seized sticks, and rushed to the rescue of their tail-ringleader. Saati was a little man, and was perfectly helpless.

He was an escort! These were the men upon whom I was to depend in hours of difficulty and danger on an expedition in unknown regions!

I was determined not to be "done," and according went toward the ringleader, with the intention of seizing him. But he, being backed up by upward of forty men, had the impudence to attack me, rushing forward with a fury that was ridiculous. To stop his blow and to knock him into the middle of the crowd was no difficult; and after a rapid repetition of the dose, I disabled him, and calling to Saati for a rope to bind him, I held the man firmly.

In an instant I had a crowd of men upon me to rescue their leader. How the affair would have ended I cannot say; but as the scene lay within ten yards of my boat, my wife, who was ill with fever in the cabin, witnessed the whole affray; and seeing me surrounded, she rushed out, and in a few moments was in the middle of the crowd, who at that time were endeavoring to rescue my prisoner.

Her sudden appearance had a curious effect, and calling upon several of the least mutinous to assist, she very plucking made her way up to me. Seizing the opportunity of an indiscretion that for the moment was evinced by the crowd, I shouted to the drum-major to beat the drum.

In an instant the drum beat, and at the top of my voice I ordered the men to fall in. Two-thirds of the men fell in and formed in line, while the remainder retreated with the ringleader, whom they led away, declaring that he was badly hurt. The affair ended in my insisting upon all forming in line and upon the ringleader being brought forward.

In this critical moment Mrs. Baker, with great tact, came forward and implored me to forgive him if he kissed my hand and begged for pardon. This compromise completely won the men, who, although a few minutes before in open mutiny, now called upon their ringleader to apologize, and that all would be right. I then made them a speech and dismissed them.

The pessimist stands beneath the

HERO OF TELEGRAPH KEY.

Lineman Shaley Gave His Life to Save Victims of Wreck.
Three years ago as the Overland Limited dashed through the night, in the bad lands forty-five miles west of Cheyenne, Wyo., a rail broke in two and came up through the bottom of the train of pine cars was piled thirty feet high, while about and beneath the wreckage were more than 150 dead or injured human beings. A frightful sleet storm with biting cold was raging, and to this the hurt and dying lay exposed.

The locomotive was wrecked so that it was impossible to cut loose and race ahead to the nearest settlement with word of the disaster, and it seemed as if nothing could be done to save the sufferers except to flag the next train, due in five hours, when from under the wreck, on hands and knee stumps, came an apparition leaving a red trail behind. It proved to be Frank Shaley, a telegraph lineman who had been sent up the road to locate a wire trouble and who, with his satchel of instruments strapped across a shoulder, had been in the baggage car when the crash came.

W. Rolker says in Everybody's: Clutching the precious satchel, he dragged himself forward, but his legs had been smashed off at the knees and he was bleeding frightfully. "The telegraph! Cut in on the telegraph!" he shouted, but not a man there knew which one of the score of wires to cut, and Shaley himself could not tell without testing. They threw a rope across an arm of one of the poles, passed a sling about the dying man and hoisted him up. Then he cut and grounded the wire and connected the telegraph key. Tenderly propped by anxious hands, he began to send the call for the Cheyenne operator, meanwhile gazing stoically at the pool

where his life blood ebbed away. At that moment, hour of the night, he found trouble in raising his man, and he pounded his key for ten minutes before he got an answering click.
"No. 17 terribly wrecked forty miles west of Cheyenne. Send hospital train," he said. Then they pillored his head on the satchel and an armful of waste, while forty miles away a whistle shrieked through the night and brought engineer, fireman and 200 Japanese tumbled on to the wrecking train, followed by the hospital train with doctors and nurses. But Shaley was gone when they came. Not a line in the ashen face betrayed the inhuman torture he must have undergone, nor the strain of turning his mind from his own agony and impending doom to the little brass instrument with which he had saved scores of lives.

A Convert.
An old Cambridge friend of mine who had a good deal of the wisdom of the serpent in him had a farmer in his parish in Norfolk whom he could not get to church. Whenever he pressed upon him his neglect or his bad example, he was always met with the same excuse, "You be too young and do not know enough to teach such as I." At last he gave up the farmer in despair. But one day he happened to pass by the farm while his parishioner was engaged in killing a fine pig. My friend said: "What a pig! Why, he weighs thirty-four stone!" "What dost thou know of pigs?" replied the farmer. "I only wish he weighed as much." When they next met the farmer, to his surprise, told my friend that the pig had been found to weigh just thirty-four stone. He added, much to my friend's gratification, "And thou wilt see me at church next Sunday, parson."—London Globe.

Modern Society.
"Jones, as I have discovered, is a liar and a thief."
"But you have him at your house?"
"Yes—nobody but you and me have discovered it yet."—Cleveland Leader.

Don't Weep At The Ice House.

Some people swell up on "emotion" brewed from absolute untruth.
It is an old trick of the leaders of the Labor Trust to twist facts and make the "truth" serve their purpose. (That's part of the tale further on.)
Gompers et al. speak at a split upon and defy our courts, seeking sympathy by falsely telling the people the courts were trying to deprive them of free speech and free press.
Men can speak freely and print opinions freely in this country and no court will object, but they cannot be allowed to print matter as part of a criminal conspiracy to injure and ruin other citizens.
Gompers and his trust associates started out to ruin the Bucks Stove Co., drive its hundreds of workmen out of work and destroy the value of plant without regard to the fact that hard-earned money of men who worked had been invested there.
The conspirators were told by the courts to stop these "trust" methods, efforts to break the firm that would come under trust rule, and instead of stopping they "dare" the courts to punish them and demand new laws to protect them in such destructive and tyrannical acts as they must "use" to ruin the Bucks Stove Co. Gompers and his band persisted in trying to ruin the Bucks Stove Works because the stove company insisted on the right to keep some old employees at work when "do union" ordered them discharged and some "do law" put in.

Now let us reverse the conditions and have a look.
Suppose the company had ordered the trust to discontinue workmen from their union, and the demand being refused, should institute a boycott against that union, publish its name in an "unfair list," instruct other manufacturers all over the United States not to buy the labor of that union, have committees call at stores and threaten to boycott if the merchandise sold anything made by that union. Picket the factories where members work and plug them in your home, blow up their houses and wreck the works, and even murder a few members of the boycotted union to teach them they must obey the orders of "organized Capital?"

It would certainly be fair for the company to do these things if lawful for the Labor Trust to do them. In such case under our laws, the boycotted union could apply to our courts and the courts would order the company to cease boycotting and trying to ruin these union men. Suppose thereupon the company should sneer at the court and in open defiance continue the unlawful acts in a persistent, carefully laid out plan, purposely intended to ruin the trust and force its members into poverty. What a howl would go up from the union demanding that the courts protect them and punish their law-breaking oppressors. Then they would praise the courts and go on earning a living protected from ruin and happy in the knowledge that the people's courts could defend them.

How could any of us receive protection from law-breakers unless the courts have power to, and do punish such men.
The court is placed in position where it must do one thing or another—punish men who persist in defying its peace orders or go out of service let anarchy reign and the more powerful destroy the weaker.
Peaceable citizens sustain the courts as their defenders, whereas thieves, forgers, burglars, crooks of all kinds and violent members of labor unions, hate them and threaten violence if their members are punished for breaking the law. They want the courts to let them go free and at the same time demand punishment for other men who break the law when they break the law.

Notice the above reference is to "violent" members of labor unions. The great majority of the "unheard" union men are peaceable, upright citizens. The noisy, violent ones get into office and the leaders of the great Labor Trust know how to mass this kind of men

in labor conventions and thus carry out the leaders' schemes, frequently without the rank and file: so it was at the late Toronto convention. The delegates would applaud and "resolute" as Gompers wanted, but now and then some of the real workingmen insist on being heard, sometimes at the risk of their lives. Delegate Egan is reported to have said at the Toronto convention:
"If the officers of the federation would only adhere to the law we would think we were meted of them."
The Grand Council of the Provincial Workingmen's Ass'n of Canada has declared in favor of severing all connection with unions in the U. S., saying "any union having its seat of Gov't in America, and pretending to be international in its scope, must light industrial battles according to American methods." Said methods have consequences which are abhorrent to the law-abiding people of Canada involving hunger, misery, riot, bloodshed, and murder, all of which might be termed a result of the practical war now in progress in our fair province and directed by foreign emissaries of the United Miners of America.

That is an honest Canadian view of our infamous Labor Trust.
A few days ago the daily papers printed the following:
(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Characterizing the attitude of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the recent proceedings in the courts of the District of Columbia in connection with the Bucks Stove and Range Company, as "a willful, premeditated violation of the law," Simon Burns, general master workman of the general assembly, Knights of Labor, has voiced a severe condemnation of these three leaders. Mr. Burns expressed his confidence in the courts in general and in those of the District of Columbia in particular.

Another set of remarks in his annual report to the general assembly of his organization. He received the hearty approval of the delegates who heard it read at their annual meeting in this city.
"There is no trust or combination of capital in the world," said Mr. Burns, "that violates laws often more than do the trust labor organizations, which resort to more dishonest, unfair and dishonorable methods toward their competitors than any trust or combinations in the country."

Mr. Burns said the action of "these so-called leaders" would be harmful for years to come whenever attempts were made to obtain labor legislation. He said, "The Labor Digest," a reputable workingman's paper, has as part of an article entitled "The Beginning of the End of Gompersism," many organizations becoming tired of the rule or ruin policies which have been enforced by the president of the "A. F. of L."

That he has maintained his leadership for so long a time in the face of his stubborn clinging to policies which the more thoughtful of the workingmen have seen for years must be abandoned, has been on account partly of the sentimental feeling on the part of the organizations that he ought not to be deposed, and the unwillingness of the men who were mentored for the place to accept a nomination in opposition to him. In addition to this, there is no denying the shrewdness of the leader of the A. F. of L. and his political sagacity, which has enabled him to keep a firm grip on the machinery of the organization, and to have his faithful henchmen in the positions where they could do him the most good whenever their services might be needed.

Further than this, he has never failed in the last convention to have some sensation to spring on the convention at the psychological moment, which would place him in the light of a martyr to the cause of unionism, and excite a wave of sympathetic enthusiasm for him, which would carry the delegates of their feet, and result in his re-election.

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give to these leaders is going to be recognized and if they are going to conform themselves and their future work and actions in accordance thereto.

Let the people remember that common sense is the basis of all good particular stands before the people of particular opinion having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few.

The great 90 per cent of Americans do not take kindly to the acts of tyranny by these trust leaders openly defying that all people bow down to the rules of the Labor Trust and we are treated to the humiliating spectacle of our Congress and even the Chief Executive entertaining these convicted law-breakers and listening with consideration to their insolent demands that the very laws be changed to allow them to safely carry on their plan of gaining control over the affairs of the people.

The sturdy workers of America have come to know the truth about these "murders" sacrificing themselves in the noble cause of labor—but it's only the hysterical ones who swell up and cry over the aforesaid "heroes," reminding one of the two-romantic-elderly maids who, weeping copiously, were discovered by the old janitor at Mt. Vernon.

"What is it all you ladies?"
"Taking the handkerchief from one swollen red eye, between sobs she said:
"Why, we have so long revered the memory of George Washington that we feel it a privilege to come here and weep at his tomb."

"In my opinion, you more have a desire to express sympathy for the 'heroes' who are overthrown at do wrong spot, you're weeping at do ice-house."

Don't get mad at all law-breakers who must be punished if the very existence of our people is to be maintained.

If you have any surplus sympathy it can be extended to the honest workers who continue to earn their food without threatened, and are frequently hurt and sometimes killed before the courts can intervene to protect them.

Now the Labor Trust leaders demand of Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prevent them from assaulting or perhaps murdering men who dare earn a living when ordered by the Labor Trust to quit work.

Don't "weep at the Ice House" and don't permit any set of law-breakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vote can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from attack by paid agents of this great Labor Trust.

Let every reader write, and write now.
Don't sit silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great trust to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the American people. Say your say and let your representatives in Congress know that you do not want to be governed under new laws which would empower the Labor Trust leaders with legal right to tell you when to work.

Where? For whom? At what price? What to buy? What not to buy? Whom to vote for? How much you shall pay per month in fees to the Labor Trust? etc., etc., etc.
This power is now being demanded by the passage of laws in Congress. Tell your Senators and Representatives plainly that you don't want them to vote for any measure that will allow any set of men either representing Capital or Labor to govern and dictate to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please. Every man's liberty will disappear when the leaders of the great Labor Trust or any other trust can ride rough shod over people and make their forces to prevent our courts from affording protection.
There's a Reason.
C. W. PUGH, Battle Creek, Mich.

Crawford, Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 6

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following our address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A \$3.00 following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

For sale coal go Bates.

Ray Atkins of Bay City was in town Sunday.

Therapeutics Bottles Central Drug Store.

Mrs. Oscar Hanson is home from a visit in Chatham and Detroit.

St. Charles coal the best in the market for sale by George Langevin.

Dry and green wood for sale. S. Phelps Jr.

Dry and green wood for sale. S. Phelps Jr.

Two houses for rent. Enquire at this office.

Leave your orders for Coal at S. H. Co's and save money.

Misses Margaret Hanson and Alta Reagan have returned from an extended visit in Detroit.

Buy your coal George Langevin. You will get the best and at the right price, delivered.

Mrs. George Smith and daughter Florence spent the holidays in Bay City.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

Beech and Maple Block-Wood for furnaces. Leave orders with SALLING, HANSON COMPANY.

Mrs. C. E. Bingham and daughters, Helen and Virginia have returned from a visit at Saginaw.

For Sale—A first class silage cutter, hand or power, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

George Langevin is handling coal the same as last year. Prices right and quality right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Leave your orders for Coal at S. H. Co's and save money.

FOUND—The Grandest assortment of Cutters ever brought into the county at Wm. McCullough's. Prices and quality right.

WANTED—Washing, ironing on any other household work. I am a widow with a family of small children. Residence next door to Bowling Alley. Mrs. J. Houlings.

Leave your orders for Coal at S. H. Co's and save money.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Olaf Michelson entertained about thirty ladies at "500". Mrs. L. T. Wright winning the prize. Dainty refreshments were served.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a very valuable medicine for throat and lung troubles. It quickly relieves and cures painful breathing and a dangerously sounding cough which indicates congested lungs. Sold by all dealers.

The heating season is now on. Have you considered the question? Save one-half of your fuel by having a P. M. Deckow install an up to date, steam or hot water system. He wants your patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask for an estimate.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is not a common every-day cough mixture. It is a meritorious remedy for troublesome complications resulting from cold in the head, throat, chest or lungs. Sold by all dealers.

WANTED—Information as to the address of Addison Barker or heirs, if he is dead. Address was Grayling some years ago. Small recovery can probably be made. Address Edwin W. Spaulding, Pacific Bluffs, Washington, D. C.

Have you a weak throat? If so, you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another and the last is always the hardest to cure. Try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. At the onset you will be saved much trouble. Sold by all dealers.

Tuberculosis work in Michigan is practically limited to that done by a few counties and cities independently and by the State at the State Sanatorium at Howell, where there are accommodations for only fifty favorable cases, while in the whole state there are five thousand.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds and irritation of the throat and lungs. It stands unrivaled as a remedy for all throat and lung diseases. Sold by all dealers.

The Ladies Union will hold their regular business meeting at the home of Mrs. J. E. McDonald, Friday, Jan. 14, 1910. Ladies of the congregation invited and members of the Union requested to be present to plan for the coming year. Society entertained by Mesdames McDonald, Hagena and Manney.

"The Busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Chamberlain's Cough and Liver Tablets. They do the work whenever you require their aid. These tablets change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, gloominess into joyousness. Their action is so gentle and so effective that they have taken a purgative sold by all dealers.

Circuit Court, January term, next Monday.

Mercury registered at 20° below zero Monday night.

Arthur Fournier returned to his studies at the University, Monday afternoon.

Rev. Houston of Johannesburg will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

Miss Nora Peterson returned to her school duties at Johannesburg Wednesday morning.

The Ladies Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. Fred Narrin Friday afternoon, Jan. 7th.

L. Herrick and family went to Manderbolt to spend New Years with relatives and friends.

Will McCullough has been very sick with pneumonia for the past ten days, but is now convalescent.

Hon. W. T. Yeo of West Branch was in town Tuesday on legal business. He is always welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. John Everett and daughter Gladys spent New Years with friends and relatives at Lewistown.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Chamberlin have been entertaining their sisters, Mrs. L. C. Dingle of Houghton, and Mrs. J. C. Trempler of Bay City during the holidays.

Members of W. R. C. are requested to be present at the regular meeting Jan. 8th, 1910. Important business to be transacted and a general attendance is desired.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hartman spent Christmas week with their daughters in Detroit, and with old friends in Brighton and vicinity where they resided before coming to this county.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Engler and baby of Madison Wisconsin, who have been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fischer for the past few weeks returned to their home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mikes entertained the Young Married Peoples Card Club Tuesday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. A. Smith, Bertha Woodburn, Otto Roesser and Alfred Olson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Phelps Jr. entertained a few friends at cards last Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Engler. Prizes were won by Miss Lillie Fischer and Mr. Holger Schmidt.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Forbes were glad for the presence of his sister Mrs. Stewart of Bay City and her daughter Mrs. W. Eggleston to help them start the new year. Mrs. Eggleston returned Monday afternoon, but Mrs. Stewart will remain for a few weeks.

Mrs. Olaf Michelson entertained the Good Fellowship Club at its regular meeting Tuesday evening. Mrs. P. C. Hill who has been a valued member of the club is about to move to Jackson, and to honor her the ladies gave a banquet, and Mrs. Fournier in a very neat speech presented her with a souvenir from the club. Mrs. Hill has been very popular in church, literary and social circles and will be greatly missed.

When the dust is on the counter and the cobwebs on the shelf, and there's no one in the store but your own disheartened self, and your stock is getting shrunken, and every thing looks stale, and bills enough are coming in to make a baker pale. Oh! then's the time a fellow is a feellin' kind o' blue, and is puzzled with the thought of the proper thing to do. In such a situation but one remedy applies. If you want to get the customers you've got to advertise.

During a terrific northwest blizzard of wind and snow last Monday afternoon, the alarm of fire startled the town, but all were glad to get back where it was warm, after learning that there was no danger, the alarm being rung in by some one through the city phone, who could not see that the flame was confined to the chimney, and that there was no danger, and no damage occurred. The smoke came from L. Fournier's residence, and we presume they were as glad as the balance of the citizen.

The commission, provided for it the Tuttle act, has been named by Governor Warner to investigate the subject of vagrancy, habitual drunkenness and disorderly persons, and report their findings to the next legislature, together with recommendations for a revision of the statutes to rid the state of this class of undesirable.

The delegates of this commission are to serve without pay, and are as follows: Tracey McGregor, of Detroit; Walter S. Foster of Lansing; Jerome E. Turner, of Muskegon; Clarence A. Black, of Detroit; Judge Riley G. Crane, of Saginaw.

A county superintendent of a neighboring county asked every teacher at the county institute who took their local paper to hold up their hands, and only four responded. The superintendent expressed great surprise and said: "You don't spend a dollar a year on those papers, yet you expect them to print free of charge; notices of all the schools, insert long programs, expect them to advertise you, thus assisting you to climb the ladder to better positions and better salaries, without a cent in return to help pay his expenses." Then he related a fact about a pompous, loud-talker who said: "What do you think that inquisitive newspaper man did today? Why he dunned me for six years subscription. And I just took his paper because he was a poor man and I felt sorry for him." Hilldale Banner.

As Frances Put it. Little Frances had begun to write letters under the supervision of mamma. Recently her mother was away on a visit, and Frances decided to write to her without help. She managed along and the new mode of spelling in one sentence: "Grandma got a letter from Andy and the news is not bad out."

Marion, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Larsen is quite ill.

Miss Mayme Neitherout of Gaylord spent New Years with Mrs. O. Michelson.

Victor Peterson returned Tuesday from Saginaw where he spent the holidays.

Mr. Jack McIver of Detroit was the guest of Fred Michelson during the past week.

Grayling Mercantile Co's large bills will tell you how to save money. Read them carefully.

Miss Margaret Hanson has been entertaining Mr. George Clark and Miss Irene Best of Detroit.

Mrs. Axel Becker and children of Johannesburg have been visiting her parents M. and Mrs. James Woodburn.

School opened yesterday morning with the teaching staff all present, and but few absent or tardy pupils.

Mr. Fred Kuhn of Bay City and Mr. J. H. Richards of this place change positions on the road as night yard masters.

Mr. V. W. Lankey of Bay City takes the place of P. C. Hill as train master at this station. Mr. Hill moving to Jackson.

Word was received from South Branch Monday, of the sudden death of John Hitchcock, a pioneer of the county.

Don't forget the Bargain Week, commencing Monday Jan. 10. At the Grayling Mercantile Co's Store. See large bills.

Did you get one of the large bargain bills? If not, come and get one at the Grayling Mercantile Co's Store and save money.

Railroad traffic was all out of joint and the telegraph and phone wires nearly out of commission yesterday on account of the storm.

Miss Kelly returned from her home in Midland, where she spent her holiday vacation, Friday, to attend the New Year party.

Rev. and Mrs. James Ivey are enjoying the presence of their son, Paul W. Ivey, for his vacation from Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wisconsin.

There will be an Epworth League entertainment at the home of Mr. M. A. Bates on Friday evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. All members and prospective members are invited.

A sleigh load of jolly young people drove over from Frederic New Years night and surprised Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Taylor. They departed at a late hour having enjoyed the evening very much.

James E. Ballard, formerly employed on the AVALANCHE, is now at work on "West Hills Independent," at West Allis, Wisconsin, a nice little city of 6000 inhabitants.

The storm of the season reached here Tuesday night with almost a hurricane of wind and snow. Wednesday was a tedious day, not as cold as preceding, but a cutting wind made the pedestrians shiver.

Cottage prayer meetings are being held in the parish of the Presbyterian church this week. To-night, Thursday, the meeting will be held at Dr. Palmer's, and at Robert Robin's tomorrow evening.

Mr. Albert Nelson and Miss Nellie Walker of Grayling were united in marriage on New Years day at the home of Mr. Lovell B. Fox three miles north of Grayling. Rev. J. Humphrey Fleming was the officiating clergyman. The young people will begin married life on a farm near this village.

A letter from Conrad Dan A. Squires, who has been at Centralia, Washington for the past five years. He is going to California to see if he can find a warmer climate, and will give his new address as soon as located.

The Grayling Social Club gave their Second Annual Ball at the Opera House on New Years Eve. About fifty couples were present, and the dancing began at nine o'clock. The grand march being led by Dr. and Mrs. Stanley N. Insley. The decorations were beautiful and befitting the holiday season, and at a nearly arranged booth the Misses Elsie Salling and Cornelia Mellett served punch to the merry dancers. Refreshments were served at midnight. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hartwick, Messrs. Melvey and Clark and Miss Best of Detroit, Misses Neitherout and Johnson of Gaylord and Mrs. C. C. Vescott of Salling.

Saved at Deaths Door.

The day of death seemed ready to open for Murray W. Ayers of Transit Bridge, N. Y., when his life was wonderfully saved. "I was in a dreadful condition," he writes, "my skin was almost yellow; eyes sunken; tongue coated; emaciated from losing 40 pounds; growing weaker daily. I felt liver trouble pulling me down to death in spite of doctors. Then that matchless medicine—Electric Bitters—cured me. I regained the 40 pounds lost and now am well and strong." For all stomach, liver and kidney troubles, Electric Bitters is supreme. 50c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

No houses vacant in Lovells, every one is full and more are wanted. DAN.

Making Life Safer.

Everywhere life is being made more safe through the work of Dr. King's New Life Pills in Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver troubles, Kidney Diseases and Bowel Disorders. They're easy, but sure, and positively build up the health. 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

Distinctive Dress for Waiters.

New York hotel proprietors and the officers of some clubs are seriously considering the matter of compelling waiters to wear blue cloth dress suits in order that they might be distinguished from the guests, whose evening dress is in general the same as that worn by the waiters.

100 PIECE DINNER SET

FOR

\$ 7 . 7 5

EXCELLENT QUALITY

It is the best ware we ever saw for the money. If you want something for every day use, you will make no mistake to buy the "Iras" it comes in white and gold, a very stylish decoration; open stock, you can buy any piece separate.

Pie Plates.....	7c	Covered Dishes.....	60c
Tea Plates.....	8 1/2c	Pickle Dish.....	15c
Breakfast Plates.....	10c	Covered Butter Dish.....	45c
Fruit Sauces.....	3 1/2c	Covered Sugar Bowl.....	30c
Tea Cups and Saucers.....	10c	Creamer.....	15c
10 inch Platters.....	25c	Bowl.....	10c
12 inch Platters.....	35c	Sauce Boat.....	25c
8 inch Baker.....	25c		

Sorenson's Furniture Store

GRAYLING, MICH.

KING OF ALL THROAT & LUNG

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

QUICKEST, SAFEST, SUREST
COUGH AND COLD CURE
AND HEALER OF ALL DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT AND CHEST
CURED BY HALF A BOTTLE
Half a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery cured me of the worst cold and cough I ever had.—J. R. Pitt, Rocky Mount, N. C.
PRICE 50c AND \$1.00
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY
A. M. LEWIS & COMPANY.

A Wretched Mistake

to endure itching, painful distress of piles. There's no need to. Listen to a sufferer much from Piles, writes Will A. Marsh, of Silver City, N. C. "I still got a box of Buckle's Anal-Settle, and was soon cured. Hemorrhoids, Boils, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Eczema, Cuts, Chapped Hands, Chills, and various before it. 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

Joseph Douglas is quite ill.

L. E. Barries was doing business at Lewistown Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallson of Flint arrived here Saturday for a visit with Mr. Miles.

C. W. Miller, was doing business at Lewistown Wednesday.

R. D. Shannon returned Tuesday morning from his Christmas trip.

T. E. Douglas has issued a neat calendar for 1910. The design is very appropriate for the North Branch.

T. McElroy was doing business at Lewistown Wednesday.

No houses vacant in Lovells, every one is full and more are wanted. DAN.

Making Life Safer.

Everywhere life is being made more safe through the work of Dr. King's New Life Pills in Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver troubles, Kidney Diseases and Bowel Disorders. They're easy, but sure, and positively build up the health. 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

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New York hotel proprietors and the officers of some clubs are seriously considering the matter of compelling waiters to wear blue cloth dress suits in order that they might be distinguished from the guests, whose evening dress is in general the same as that worn by the waiters.



Running on Howard time.

The highest praise the "old man" can give. The new Howard Special Railroad Dial has numerals for every minute from 1 to 60 around the dial. A glance tells the number of minutes past the hour.

Let us show you the Howard Watch. Price fixed by printed order—\$2.00.

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It is to your Interest to
READ!
Our Large Bargain
BILLS.

If you have not received one, call at the store and
GET ONE.

Grayling Mercantile Company

"The Peoples Store"

Drugs Patent Medicines
Watch this
SPACE.

Central Drug Store

A. C. OLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs"
O. W. ROESER, Manager.
Candy Cigars

HOTEL GRISWOLD

GRAND RIVER AVENUE AND CLEVELAND STREET DETROIT, MICH.

POSTAL HOTEL CO.

FRED POSTAL, Pres. M. A. SHAW, Manager
\$50,000 Now Being Expended in Remodeling, Furnishing and Decorating.

We Will Have	Club Breakfast
Two hundred rooms, all with baths. New Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cafe. New Grill for Gentlemen. New Hall, with seating capacity of 400 persons, for Conventions, Banquets, Luncheon, Card Parties, and Dances. Six Private Dining Rooms for Clubs and After Theatre Parties. Private Parlors for Weddings, Receptions, Meetings, Etc. Our facilities for high class service are Exceptional, and similar to the best hotels of New York. Business now going on as usual.	25 Cents and up Luncheon, 50 Cents Table d'Hote Dinner, 75 Cents Also Service a la Carte

RATES (EUROPEAN) \$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY.

Job Printing

Neatly and Promptly done
At this office.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1917.

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday.

Charles W. Morse, the convicted banker and ice king, started for prison.

Agnes Booth, a famous actress of Edwin Forrest's time, died at the age of 68.

The United States Department of Agriculture investigated the dealings of the milk trust in New York and Chicago.

Monday.

Mayor Gaynor made a clean sweep of the New York City Hall in the first of his appointments and defended Charles R. Murphy.

Fire at 261 Wabash avenue, Chicago, the scene of one bomb explosion, caused a loss of \$200,000 and cost the life of a fireman.

A relative of the kidnapped Alma Kellner said he is in communication with her abductors and promised not to prosecute if she is returned.

The Pinchot-Ballinger row is to be investigated by a committee of six Congressmen and six Senators; their report is not to be made at this session.

Tuesday.

Ten vessels are known to have been wrecked in the storm along the New England coast.

Cashier George A. Capron of the United States Express Company, disappeared from Chicago and \$20,000 is missing.

Gifford Pinchot, in a New York address, declared that special interests are fighting the forest service for its attacks on predatory wealth.

Wednesday.

Charles C. Dickinson resigned the presidency of the Carnegie Trust Company of New York for the second time.

President Taft expects this session of Congress to pass laws in aid of the natural resources of the United States.

The French chamber of deputies passed the tariff bill; it was a victory for high protectionists and tariff commission.

A prominent Washington correspondent says that Taft's coming message will precipitate the vital issue of whether railroads shall be deprived of the rate-making power.

Thursday.

San Francisco, by an overwhelming vote, approved the municipal car system.

A nation-wide boycott against combinations which increase the cost of living, is planned by the Anti-Trust League.

Ray Lamphere died in the Michigan City penitentiary with his lips sealed on the mystery of the Guinness "murder farm."

Attorney General Wickersham trained his guns on the tobacco trust and filed a 268-page brief with the Supreme Court.

The arrest of a labor contractor at St. Paul exposed trip pass frauds of \$200,000 on the Great Northern Railway; the graft extended over a period of fifteen years.

Friday.

Secretary Knox has asked Brazil to aid the United States against Mexico; Yankee prestige is gone.

Three were killed and forty-five hurt when the Rock Island's California special jumped the track near Trenton, Mo.

The new board of administration appointed by Governor Deneen of Illinois took charge of the State charitable institutions.

Lloyd George, in a speech in London, cited America as a bad example, charging that there are more unemployed in United States than in England.

Saturday.

A labor famine throughout 1916 is expected by Canadians.

Holiday gifts of \$6,000,000 were presented to his three children by Tom Waggoner of Fort Worth.

With the budget election in England less than a fortnight away popular excitement seemed to wane.

William J. Gaynor became mayor of New York and invited Herman Ridder to be commissioner of parks.

T. P. O'Connor said the Liberals are gaining every day in England and home rule is brought nearer.

Railroads, in fear of hostile legislation and labor tie-ups, are holding up improvements to cost \$300,000,000.

Senator Cummins at a "dollar dinner" served notice that the fight of progressive Republicans is not at an end.

Canada fishermen are uneasy over the delay of the United States in promulgating regulations for the closed and open seasons in boundary waters.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

John B. Berwyn, the millionaire coal man, has given \$100,000 in New York for the care of poor women about to become mothers and the treatment of infants during the first weeks of their lives.

The Federal Circuit Court of San Francisco appointed Frederick S. Strickland, chief of that post, receiver of the Ocean Shore Railroad on application of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which asserted that outrageous claims against the railroad company amounted to \$1,000,000.

BOYCOTT AS A FOOD-PRICE CURE

Movement of Nation-Wide Scope Started at Washington Meeting.

Plans for a national boycott of those combinations that increase the cost of living were laid in Washington the other night, when the National Anti-Trust League was launched. Members of Congress are interested in the new movement and immediate steps will be taken toward perfecting State organizations. Then, when prices soar, the league members by stopping the use of such articles or commodities as have gone above legal level will put them back again by refusing to furnish a market. The plan was one that was tried in Germany a few years ago and which, according to a report, broke up a combine in coffee that had raised the price of the bean to almost prohibitive prices.

STEEL MAN COMMITS MURDER.

Ends Day of Drinking by Revolver Fusillade in Own Home.

Winfield Gibson, aged 48 years, resident of Munnhall, a Pittsburgh suburb, shot and killed his wife, seriously wounding a son, fired three shots at his fleeing daughter, and then sent a bullet crashing through his brain, dying instantly. Gibson, who is a former officer of the Carnegie Steel Company, came home late after a day of drinking with friends, according to the statement of the police. Meeting his wife as she awaited his coming at the top of a flight of stairs Gibson fired at her with his revolver. His wife's dead body fell down the stairway. Howard, a 15-year-old son, hearing the shots, ran from a room, and was seriously wounded by a bullet from the revolver in the hands of his enraged father. Grace, a 14-year-old daughter, coming to the stairway, was shot at three times, the bullets missing her by a fraction of an inch. A 3-year-old child was playing within ten feet of where the shooting took place, but was unharmed by the father.

NEW BROOKLYN BRIDGE OPEN.

Big Suspension Span Is Now in Use by Teams and Pedestrians.

Manhattan reached out another traffic-embracing arm to Brooklyn the other day with the opening of the Manhattan bridge. This gigantic span, of the suspension type, like the original Brooklyn bridge a little further down the East River, was designed to relieve the ever-increasing pressure on the old structure. Eventually it is expected to carry through trains from the Brooklyn outlying districts to the heart of the Manhattan business section. At present only the roadways and promenade of the new bridge are completed. Mayor McLean and officials of the Brooklyn and Manhattan boroughs formally opened the bridge to traffic.

BO HURT IN DEPOT EXPLOSION.

Gas Plant in Montreal Train Blow Up Kills Many.

Over a score of people were injured in an explosion at the Place Victoria station of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal. Many of the victims were frightfully mangled, and the death list is feared will be large. The Quebec train, which usually leaves the station at about 11:30 a. m., was on the eve of pulling out. The station platform was crowded with a throng of waiting friends, when they were struck by the explosion, which ripped up the platform from end to end and buried more than a score of people in the debris. The gas plant on the Quebec train had blown up.

TAKES RECORD HERALD.

Herman H. Kohlman Succeeds Frank B. Noyes as Editor.

Herman H. Kohlman, former editor and publisher of the old Chicago Times-Herald and well known in newspaper circles, has assumed charge of the Record-Herald as editor. Mr. Kohlman takes the place of Frank B. Noyes, who has been editor and publisher of the paper since 1902. The elevation of Mr. Kohlman to his old-time position was not a surprise to Chicago, as it had been known that the stock in the Record-Herald had changed hands recently. The new editor says that no material changes in the policy of the paper are contemplated.

JEWELER GONE, MURDER SEEN.

Torn Raincoat and Butted Hat of Pittsburgh Man Are Found.

Another murder mystery was added the other day to the many which have been baffling the police of Pittsburgh. C. W. Morgan, aged 32, a wealthy jeweler, of 4409 Butler street, disappeared early Saturday evening at Verona, where he had gone to display some valuable jewels to a customer; and the only trace found of him later was his raincoat, with a sleeve torn out, his battered hat and torn collar and a case of rings found along the Allegheny River bank. The police see a murder plot.

EATS SIXTEEN BANANAS AND DIES.

After eating sixteen bananas, John Clausen, 19 years old, became ill and died at his home in Bladen, Neb.

MIDGE HEADS GOLF RAILROAD.

H. H. Midge has been elected president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railroad, to succeed B. L. Winchell, who has become associated with the Frisco system.

LIFE PATENT RECAPTURED.

William Davis, a life prisoner in the Ohio State Penitentiary, sent up in 1902 for burglary in Lorain, Ohio, walked out of the prison restaurant in Columbus and disappeared.

MISS HELD TO MILLIONS, LOST.

Miss Roberta B. De Janon, the 16-year-old daughter of Ferdinand De Janon of New York, and the granddaughter and sole heir of Robert Bult, a millionaire used market of Philadelphia, has been missing for some days. Suleide on account of her mother's death is feared.

TWO ROK BANK OF \$2,000.

Two unidentified robbers held up W. F. Richards, cashier of the Vaudeville Art Bank, and robbed the bank of \$2,000.

RAY LAMPHERE DIES, PLEADING INNOCENCE

Alleged Accomplice of Mrs. Belle Guinness, Arch-murderess, Succumbs to Consumption.

HIRE HAND ON MURDER FARM

Passes Away Without Making Confession Hoped for by Indiana Authorities.

Ray Lamphere, who was charged with the murder of Mrs. Belle Guinness and subsequently convicted of arson in connection with the burning of the home on her "murder farm" near Laporte, died at the State penitentiary in Michigan City, Ind., of tuberculosis.

The man, suspected of assisting the supposed arch-murderess in slaying the ten victims whose bodies were found buried about the farm after her disappearance in April, 1908, made no statement to the prison officials.

In the past few weeks State Attorney Ralph Smith, who prosecuted Lamphere, and officials of the penitentiary have sought to obtain from the prisoner a statement. To all questions, however, Lamphere has steadfastly replied that he knew nothing which might throw further light on the wholesale murders.

Lamphere was 38 years old, and for three years prior to the disappearance of Mrs. Guinness and her three children had been employed as a field hand at the "murder farm."

The crimes ruthlessly premeditated and diabolically executed, rivaled the famous Holmes Castle murders in Chicago and the Bender murders in Kansas. Whether Mrs. Guinness was a party to these crimes, and whether she escaped or was burned to death in her house in April, 1908, never has been satisfactorily explained. She formerly lived in Chicago and went to Laporte after her first husband had died under circumstances said to have been suspicious.

After establishing herself on the farm just outside Laporte, the woman is said to have been a frequent correspondent with matrimonial agencies in various parts of the country. She thus formed the acquaintance of a number of men. At least six of them went to Laporte, all of whom disappeared. Later, when the yard back of the farmhouse was excavated, the bodies of some of these admirers were identified among the ten which were found. Lamphere was arrested the day following the burning of the house. He had been seen in the vicinity of the building the night it burned.

FINDS CHILDREN'S BODIES.

Fire Tragedy Costs Two Lives in the Village of Santa Claus, Ind.

In the village of Santa Claus, Ind., two children were burned to death the other night. Their mother, John, had been killed in a fire a few minutes before they died; in a room in which she had left them playing an hour before. The mother, Mrs. Fred Keller, wife of a young farmer, went to the barn to help him milk the cows. A thought of her girls, 2½ and 1½ years old, led her to leave her husband and return to the house. As she approached she heard the children screaming. The rooms were filled with smoke. Gropping along the floors she came upon the babies and dragged them to a door. The children had played near the stove.

GIRL SLAIN, SUITOR SOUGHT.

Toledo Maiden Alleged Victim of Rejected Lover—Parents Shot.

Carol Hunt, 18 years old, was instantly killed in Toledo, O., and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hunt, were wounded, though not seriously. Joseph Mackley, aged 35, who is charged with having shot the three, is being sought by the police. The shooting occurred at the Hunt home. According to the police, Mackley, a railroad worker, who is said to have a wife and child in Mansfield, O., attempted to pay attentions to the girl and became enraged when she was repulsed. He entered the Hunt home, and declaring his intention of killing the family, drew a revolver and began shooting. It is alleged. After exhausting all the cartridges in his revolver, Mackley is said to have reloaded, fired four more shots and fled.

FLAMES KILL SEVEN CHILDREN.

Six Members of One Family—Coal Stove Starts Fire.

Seven children ranging in age from 2 to 12 years were burned to death and three persons were fatally injured when fire, followed by an explosion of powder, destroyed the home of Stephen Bronosky, a miner, at Sycamore, Pa. Six of the victims were members of the Bronosky family and the seventh was the child of a boarder. Mr. and Mrs. Bronosky and the boarder jumped from an upstairs window and were seriously injured. The fire started from an overheated coal stove, spread rapidly and communicated with a keg of mine powder. The explosion cut off all chance of saving the children.

Two Children Die in Flames.

In Loveland, O., fire destroyed the home of L. Bonnell and burned to death Rosa and Paul Bonnell, aged 8 and 6 respectively. Stanley Lever and Cliff Latimer, professional ball players, made a heroic attempt to rescue the children.

Children Sing in Burning Church.

While firemen fought a stubborn blaze in the basement of the People's Methodist church in Kansas City, fifty children sang Christmas hymns on the floor above.

DO YOU NEED ANY SLIGHT ASSISTANCE IN HANDLING THAT BRUTE?



FRISCO TO RUN CARS.

City Approves Municipal Ownership Scheme at Special Election.

San Francisco the other day took the first step toward municipal ownership of its street railway lines when by a vote of 31,000 to 11,000 the people carried a bond issue to the amount of \$2,000,000. The funds raised by the sale of these bonds are to be used in the construction of a municipal electric line along Geary street and other thoroughfares from the heart of the business district to the ocean beach, a distance of about nine miles. This proposition has been submitted to the voters of the city four times, the other three polls being against the bonds. The present Geary street car line is an obsolete cable system. It is operated under a special permit granted to a private company by the supervisors after the franchise of the original company had expired. The causes leading to the voting of these bonds by a decisive majority after the same proposition had been three times defeated are numerous and complex. More than anything else the vote represents an expression of dissatisfaction with the methods and service of the United Railroads. The car system of the city is the present one.

FIVE TRAINMEN DIE IN WRECK.

Engines and Cars Smashed by Collision on Collingwood Round Curve.

Five trainmen were killed and two fatally injured in a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad between freight trains No. 61 and 98, twenty miles west of Seymour, Ind., near Fort Ritter. On a sharp curve the trains met head-on, apparently because of a misunderstanding of the engines and cars were smashed and their wreckage piled high. A relief train was sent as soon as word of the wreck was received, but the injured suffered terribly from the cold before help came.

TROLLEY CAR FALLS INTO RIVER.

Motorman and Conductor Drown, but Engineer and Cars Saved by Heroic Jump.

A trolley car jumped a switch, beside the Naugatuck River at Seymour, Conn., in a storm and plunging, fell into the river. The car, carrying the motorman and conductor, was drenched and the two men were drowned. The engineer and cars were saved by a heroic jump.

MOTHER ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Charged with murder of her two children and with having set fire to her home to conceal the crime, Mrs. Paul Sonneck was arrested in Loveland, O., in an apparently demented condition. The bodies of the two little boys, aged 6 and 8 years respectively, were found in the house after the fire had been extinguished. Their heads had been beaten in with some blunt instrument.

Find Slain Man Under Brush.

The body of an unidentified man who had been murdered with a hatchet was found beneath a pile of brush near Kansas City, Kas. He was about 45 years old and his clothes bore the initials "W. Mc." He had been robbed.

Rich Woman Is Burned.

Mrs. Margaret Singer Milligan, a rich young society woman of Pittsburgh, was burned at her home by celluloid combs which she was using in her hair exploding. The hair was burned near her head and she was otherwise seriously scorched.

Refused Fortune, Fearing Evil.

Patrick M. Smith, aged 67, the janitor who was found dead in Seattle recently, was informed that he had fallen heir to \$300,000 in Ireland. He refused to claim it, being despondent over his appetite for drink and feeling that the money would do him no good.

Boy, Punished, Hangs Self.

Sent to the cellar because he refused to get his mother a pair of pants, Herman Miller, aged 14, son of John C. Miller, hanged himself in Toledo, O.

DON'T BUTT IN.



MOB HANGS VIRGINIA SLAYER.

Runs Into Murderer's Home, but Attempt at Vengeance Fails.

Following the killing at Murley, Va., of Samuel Baker and the serious wounding of his widow and two children by Henry Pennington, a mob of 100 took Pennington from jail and hanged him to a steam pipe. Pennington, who had been drinking, picked a quarrel with Baker, his enemy, and shot him while the latter was on his way to a Sunday school celebration with his wife, two children and a friend, Wyatt Meadows. Seeing that he had killed Baker, Pennington started to run away. Mrs. Baker called after Pennington and implored him to help her take the body home. The mob worked and Pennington went back to the spot where his victim lay dead. Bent upon vengeance, Mrs. Baker grabbed Pennington's pistol from his pocket and shot twice at him. Her aim was bad, but she succeeded in wounding him in the hand and thigh. Pennington recovered possession of the pistol and then shot the woman and attempted to kill Meadows and the two children. Pennington then fled, was surrounded and captured by a posse on the outskirts of the town.

GOING TO THE RAILROADS.

Census Bureau Shows Metropolitan Net Obligation Is Immense.

New York City's total net indebtedness for the fiscal year of 1907 was more than seven times that of any other city in the United States and more than half of the total of the twenty-seven largest cities as figured out by the census bureau. Of the total net indebtedness of the 198 cities of over 30,000 population, New York City is credited with 39.2 per cent, the per capita being \$142.52. The other cities over \$100 were: Cincinnati, \$123.35; Boston, \$122.37; Cleveland, \$115.78; Pueblo, \$108.23; and Newton, Mass., \$105.83. Of the cities over \$100,000, San Francisco had by far the smallest net debt, and Detroit, with \$23.75 per capita, next to the smallest.

THE RAILROADS.

Officials of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with headquarters in Cleveland, formally notified the various divisions of about seventy-five railroads east of the Mississippi River that the 75,000 members of the brotherhood would on January 3 make demand for an increase in wages amounting to from 5 to 40 per cent. The existing agreement necessitates a notice before such a demand can be made. Then the trainmen will wait until January 30 for their answer. President Lee of the trainmen does not expect a strike, but says it will come if the demands are not granted.

The Block Signal and Train Control Board.

which was authorized by Congress some three years ago to investigate the whole subject of passenger train control and protection, has now reported to the Commerce Commission. It severely criticizes certain roads for the character of the signal system, and says that inexperienced operators were found all over the country. Others who have the experience are lacking in reliability, and still others are too young. The board has examined 328 inventions of protective devices offered, and of these only twelve were deemed worth testing at government expense.

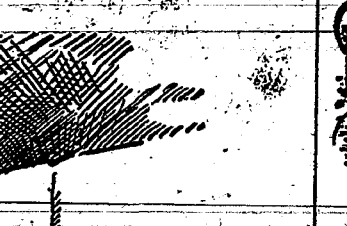
The Northern Pacific has a fifty-two

acre poultry farm seventeen miles east of Seattle, Wash., with a profit of 11,000 White Leghorn chickens, which provide an average of 150 dozen eggs per day.

The New York Central, not to be

outraged by the Pennsylvania, has decided to put on soon a through train to be known as the Cleveland, so that the Southwestern limited may run from New York to St. Louis in four business hours. "Transit to-day's business in New York and to-morrow's in St. Louis," is the way the New York Central advertises the new train.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.



CHICAGO.

R. G. Dun Co.'s weekly review of Chicago traders says: "Trade generally closed the year's activities in a strong position. Annual balance inventories and necessary repairs monopolize attention in the leading industries. The results have been equal to the expectations in various prominent branches and the outlook based on the accumulations of forward orders is highly encouraging for the future."

"Weather conditions during the week favored an extended absorption of heavyweight apparel and other needs, but the storm impeded freight movements, crop marketing and outdoor work. Wholesalers had large reorders in dry goods, clothing and footwear, and the demand for spring goods was well sustained. Winter stocks in dealers' hands have been comfortably reduced."

"Banking returns testify to largely augmented deposits at interior points. Manufacturing closes little decline in operations with the year end. Money sustains a decidedly firm tone at 5 to 5½ per cent for choice commercial paper. Mercantile collections here and at Western points are satisfactory. Trading deficits furnish a favorable comparison with previous experience. Bank clearings, \$25,970,322, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1908 by 4.8 per cent and compare with \$175,127,532 in 1907."

Failures reported in the Chicago

district number 19, against 34 last week, 43 in 1908 and 8 in 1907. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 4, against 11 last week, 11 in 1908 and 7 in 1907."

NEW YORK.

Quiet has followed the preceding week's rush of business in retail lines, while in wholesale lines salesmen are in from the road and inventing in general. All obtainable information points to a satisfactory in many sections. Indeed, a record volume of business done in the year just closed, and the feeling is general that a still more satisfactory twelfth month faces the country's commercial and manufacturing interests.

The best reports as to the year's results come from the West and North west. In wholesale and jobbing lines a large if not, indeed, record spring business has been booked.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Dec. 30 were 256, as against 204 last week, 209 in the like week of 1908, 188 in 1907, 220 in 1906 and 278 in 1905—Bradstreet's.

MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Chicago. Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.75; wheat No. 2, \$1.23 to \$1.27; corn, No. 2, 60c to 62c; oats, standard, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 79c; hay, timothy, \$10.00 to \$18.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$15.00; butter, choice creamery, 30c to 35c; eggs, fresh, 30c to 32c; potatoes, per bushel, 95c to 50c.

Indianapolis. Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.75; hogs, good to choice, heavy, \$3.50 to \$5.75; sheep, good to choice, \$2.25 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.22 to \$1.24; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 78c.

Cincinnati. Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.65; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.23 to \$1.30; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 1, 76c to 77c.

St. Louis. Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.40; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.26 to \$1.28; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 78c.

Cincinnati. Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.65; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.23 to \$1.30; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 1, 76c to 77c.

Detroit. Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.23 to \$1.24; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, standard, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 1, 76c to 77c.

Milwaukee. Wheat, No. 2, northern, \$1.12 to \$1.15; corn, No. 3, 65c to 66c; oats, standard, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 1, 77c to 79c; barley, standard, 68c to 69c; pork, mess, \$22.25.

Bureau. Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.10; lambs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.20.

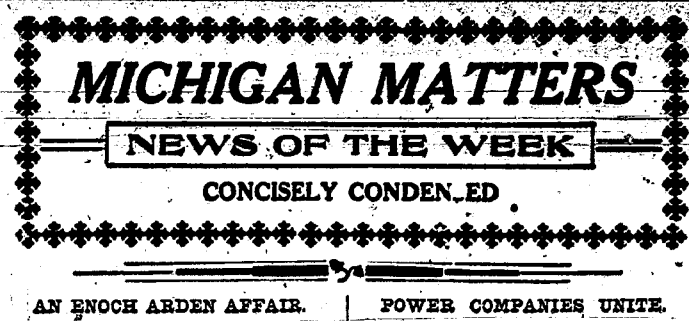
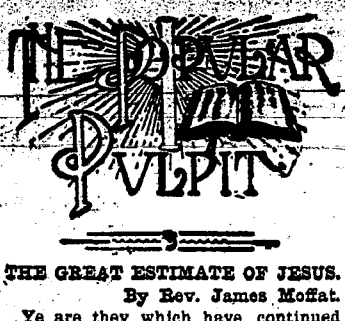
New York. Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.80; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.65; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.26 to \$1.27; corn, No. 2, 60c to 70c; oats, natural, white, 48c to 51c; butter, creamery, 35c to 37c; eggs, western, 32c to 35c.

Toledo. Wheat, No. 2, mixed, \$1.20 to \$1.22; corn, No. 2, mixed, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 42c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 77c; clover seed, \$9.00.

At a meeting of directors elected at Pittsburgh a practical monopoly of the American glass market was assured when all but six of the independent window glass manufacturers closed the final business looking to the consolidation of the independent glass plants throughout the country, valued at \$6,000,000.

During 1908 the United States contributed more than half of the world's total production of copper, the exports of copper from this country being 618,618,842 pounds, the largest amount ever recorded. These facts are contained in a report on the subject by the United States Geological Survey. The domestic consumption of copper during the year was 502,000,000 pounds.

American farm machinery is now used in more than seventy countries and colonies of the world. Last year Argentina bought nearly a million dollars' worth of American machinery.



Spreading More.
Barn yard manure did never be allowed to remain exposed to the elements until it rots. By doing so much of the carbonaceous matter is lost, thereby lessening manure's humus making power. Manure should be spread upon the land as early as possible, so that it may be incorporated by the liquid excrement of the animals can be caught and the great fertility substance saved. In other words, the manure should be spread upon the land as early as possible, so that it may be incorporated by the liquid excrement of the animals can be caught and the great fertility substance saved. In other words, the manure should be spread upon the land as early as possible, so that it may be incorporated by the liquid excrement of the animals can be caught and the great fertility substance saved.

Denatured It.
Our readers know what denatured alcohol is. American Sugar Industry and Sugar Gazette, and have seen something in our columns of the use of denatured sugar in France and other countries of Europe. It now appears that salt is another product of France that is denatured for the sake of escaping taxation. The denaturing agent used being in this case sugar. By a decree of President Fallières, intended for the feeding of cattle, be denatured by the addition of 2 1/2 (4 1/2 pounds) of crystallized sugar, 100 of salt, and so escape the taxes on salt for table or dairy uses. Instead of sugar a number of other substances may be substituted. Preference is given to the sweet salt, evidently as a means of engaging a "down-trodden industry."

Pushing Wagon Oleo.
The movement to obtain remedial national legislation against the marketing of oleomargarine as butter was furthered recently at a meeting of farmers and dairymen with the Pure Butter Protective Association in Philadelphia. At the close of the meeting a resolution was adopted asking the officers of the National Dairy Union and the grangers of the country to endorse a bill which be introduced into Congress by Senator Penrose at an early date.

The sale of oleo butter is positively prohibited in Pennsylvania, but the old federal law is very lenient. An offender can plead that he did not "knowingly" violate and is let off, or he can settle case by compromise. Both of which will be done away with by the bill if passed. The bill also attempts to draw the color line in the product and asks that all oleo be done up in packages and branded as oleo.

Drinking Water Pure.
The matter of drinking pure drinking water may appear to be of less importance and urgent this time than during the summer, but at least does not become so and impure as quickly in cold water as during the heat of summer. Pure water also furnishes a supply of drinking water in vessels standing about or under the eaves, etc., or in little depressions or basins, and there. But there is this, for, at the same time, that is to say, the natural instinct (or is it a taste?) of preferring manure to the purest water just from the well will go to the barrels and manure yards and fill up with water holes and possibly carry germ of fatal diseases into their systems. At any rate, it is not a city or safe habit. Try to keep away from such temptation by doing those water holes or by improving the drainage so as to lay them off or keeping the towns away from Missouri Dairyman.

High Price Butter.
The working of the cities is paying all he can for butter. It is said that not the war have butter prices been high. Everything else is high that is no reason for butter being high. A second reason is that the deduction throughout the United States has this year been shorter than usual. For butter to get higher in this winter than it now is would be almost a calamity. People would oleo and other substitutes and or would have to get very cheap, but reach summer prices almost, but the consumption channels would again to normal. With butter fat and 30 cents the farmer, if dairymen, can make big money, and would not look for larger profits than higher prices. Higher prices for butter will curtail consumption. There is less demand for butter, it is manifestly better for the farmer to sell the butter fat he can produce at 30 cents than to sell only part at a higher price.—Kansas Farmer.

Sheep.
If even a few in a flock show the presence of a very probably many are more, less infected, and all should be treated. In 143 of the Kentucky flock. The proper treatment for this disease is to immerse the sheep once properly prepared dip which is known to kill the mite. The effect of different sheep-dips will be discussed later in this bulletin. Scabby sheep should be dipped at the first opportunity, for if kept until shearing time the wool may be lost and the life of the animal greatly reduced. A sheep badly afflicted with the mite should, before being dipped, have the thick scabs softened by pouring some of the dip on them and rubbing with a smooth care being taken, however, not to draw blood, from contagion it is likely to prove the mite from the sheep. They should be allowed to

stand for at least half an hour before being put into the bath. Each sheep should be immersed in the dip for two minutes by the watch, the head being ducked at least once just before the animal emerges from the vat. Within ten or fourteen days the dipping should be repeated in order to kill all mites hatched since the first dipping, as the eggs are more resistant to the dip than are the mites. In this state sheep may be dipped in the winter if warm, dry days are selected for the purpose and the dipping discontinued in the middle of the afternoon. If the sheep, after being dipped, are allowed to stand for a few hours on the sunny side of a barn they will not chill as quickly as if turned inside a building at once. No abortions have been known to occur where ewes heavy with lamb were handled with any degree of gentleness. If a little precaution is used, no serious results will follow them from dipping in the winter.

Remove the Filth.
Two very simple things will reduce chances for germ diseases on the farm to a minimum. One is removing all filth as fast as it accumulates to distant fields, and the other is to make the wells, springs and cisterns safe from surface contamination. The farm water supply is an important one, either from an economic or health standpoint. It pays to construct a good system and each individual farmer must work out his own system to best meet the home needs. The farm well should be located above rather than below the dwelling and other buildings. If there is a spring it will by nature be in a low place, and great care must be taken to keep all the ground above it for many rods absolutely clean. Emptying out slops from the sick room in case of typhoid has contaminated the water of a spring half-a-mile down a valley and given the whole family below the disease. This case illustrated how far disease bacteria will be carried by surface drainage.

The well, spring and cistern should be cleaned out at least once a year. The upper walling of the well should be laid in cement on the inside down below surface drainage, even though the surroundings are kept clean. Water from manure in the garden and lower meads is apt to find its way into the well unless this precaution is taken. Banking up around the well and keeping the surface in a tough sod will help to drain away and filter out impurities. The cistern intake should be constructed in such a manner that the first rain from the roof can be diverted and none but the later clean water allowed to run in.

Farm Life.
There is a strong inclination among the people to congregate in cities, instead of living in isolated life on the farm. Around 70 per cent of the population of the United States resides in cities and 30 per cent make their homes in the country and engage in agricultural exploitation. In the early history of the government 90 per cent of the population dwelt in rural communities and engaged in the occupation of cultivating the land. This was an era preceding the great industrial development of the natural resources of the country, and whose exploitation now furnishes employment to 70 per cent of the inhabitants. In an early day people looked to the ownership of land and its cultivation as the most honorable and necessary of occupations. Men of national reputation owned and cultivated farms.

When great cities were constructed and manufacturing developed, a demand for laborers was created that rivaled agricultural exploitation. The natural gregarious disposition of the people was intensified and the population of cities increased faster than rural communities. The gregariousness of human nature reaches back to the nomadic life of the patriarchs of early history, who dwelt in communal villages. A hermit was a derelict in society and was regarded as possessing an abnormal temperament. Man naturally loves companionship and society, and this inclination is more fully gratified by a residence in cities or rural villages.

One of the great inconveniences of country life is the difficulty of securing competent help to operate the farms. It is easy for the manufacturer or contractor to obtain help in cities, but farmers who need laborers and it difficult to obtain a supply for the surplus are concentrated in cities and during dull times are often the recipients of charity. It is the isolation of country life that restrains many unemployed in cities from working in the country. The vast tracts of land that are now being reclaimed by government irrigation will be distributed to combine villages with country life. Towns are being planned and every purchaser of land also buys a town lot to be improved for a residence. Streets, water works, churches, schools, theaters, postoffice and banks will be concentrated in the residence district of farmers, who will reside in the town and cultivate their nearby farms. Railroads will facilitate the transportation of the agricultural products of the farm and the husbandmen will be surrounded by an up-to-date village with modern improvements and all the advantages of rural life. In other parts of the world this system of combining village and rural life is being exploited to solve the problem of farm help.—Goodall's Farmer.

Michael Idvorsky Pupin, known as the inventor of wireless telephony and who, according to report, received \$400,000 for an invention which is used in long-distance telephoning, worked his way through Columbia College.

THE GREAT ESTIMATE OF JESUS.

By Rev. James Moffat.
Ye are they which have continued with me in my temptations.—Luke 22:28.
When Jesus was sitting with His disciples at the last supper, He cast His thoughts backward as well as forward. He spoke of the future in order to encourage His followers. He assured them that He had control of it, and that they would have a place in it: "I appoint to you a kingdom." But He also turned His mind to the past. When a time of separation is at hand, people like to recall what they have been to one another in the old days; they go back upon their common experiences, grave and bright. It is the favorite hour for reminiscences. And so Jesus spoke for a moment of what lay behind Him and of the part which the disciples had played in the career which was now closing upon earth. "You are those who have stood by Me during My temptations." That is the great estimate of Jesus.

It is an estimate of His own life. We speak of the temptation, as if the threefold experience at the opening of His ministry were the only or the chief period of temptation through which He had to pass, till at the end He had to undergo His agony in Gethsemane. But the long interval between these crises had its own varied and continuous discipline. He was tempted by His enthusiasm and His fears, by His affections and His antipathies, tempted to lower His religion to the popular level, tempted to satisfy the craving for miracles or for political leadership, tempted even to avoid the shame of the cross. "He suffered, being tempted."

From one point of view, He could describe His life as "My temptations." He seldom spoke of His inward life to the disciples; the deeper a nature is, the less demonstrative it is, and it was from His disciples, as from His own family, that some of the subtlest temptations to His fidelity had arisen. Probably they did not realize this to the full, though they must have been conscious of the threats leveled against Him by His opponents. In any case it must have been a surprise to them to hear Him speak of "My temptations." People do not often realize that the outside services of life may have to be carried on, while inwardly the soul is fighting a battle of its own against treachery and weakness of will. No one seems to have suspected that Jesus, underneath the quiet, strong exterior of His character, had repeatedly to overcome the shrinking from pain and the instinct for joy which are natural to our being, and which furnish the opportunity for some of our keenest temptations. But we have His word for it, and His word comes home to all who may feel now and then that this consists of little more than temptations, and that hardly any one realizes how much they have to try their faith and patience. Some difficulties are more or less public property. Our friends cannot help seeing us face to face with them; and the consciousness of their sympathy, spoken or unspoken, nerve us against the strain. We are the stronger for their intelligence. But how many temptations strike life of which outsiders, and even our intimate friends, are ignorant. The strong souls whom when they are tempted they must keep a brave front, although others may hardly suspect the extent or even the existence of their difficulties. But they have the comfort of knowing that Christ has been through that discipline, when the heart must forego sympathy from its fellows. He understands what men are obliged to bear in such dark passages.

The words of Christ also contain a generous estimate of His own friends. "The eleven were at His side on that evening, and they might not have been there. Others, all over the country, had fallen away because the strain of loyalty proved too severe or because the novelty of the cause had paled, and one of the twelve at that very moment was hurrying along the dark street to betray him. Cowardice is an infectious spirit. But these men, though they had often questioned the wisdom of their leader and sometimes hesitated to follow Him, had never gone back. Their first impulse had settled down into a staunch, practical devotion, which Jesus, who knew what it meant for them to hold on, was forward to appreciate. It is true that their loyalty had not always been unbroken or intelligent. The range of Christ's temptations had been deeper than even the most intimate and thoughtful of His adherents realized. But their fidelity had been a support.

Jesus could stand alone. But He never disguised His sensitiveness to affection, and whenever His friends could offer Him not counsel, perhaps, but just unwavering loyalty. He needed it eagerly, as a proof of moral devotion. The great enemy of faithfulness is vanity. Many people will be loyal, but their devotion is really paid to an extension of their own interests and importance. These disciples of Jesus had overcome that temptation. They had mastered their prejudices and reluctance sufficiently to stay by His side at all costs, instead of letting themselves be carried off by a thirst for praise or a fear of intimidation.

That is why faithfulness often covers many a defect of roughness or dullness in life. Jesus had just overheard the disciples quarreling like children over a question of precedence. But under all these defects Jesus saw, with the insight of generosity, that they retained the redeeming feature of loyalty, and He praised them for it.

"Whatever else you have done or left undone, you have done one thing of which I am proud; you have lasted." Praise of the kind cannot have failed to make the disciples feel, as trifles ashamed as they recollected how inadequately they had supported their leader, and how their loyalty had often covered secret misgivings and unworthy fears.

But, while the sincere heart almost shrinks from being praised, such words of Jesus serve to correct a mistaken estimate of the Christian vocation. They assure us that what God expects from us pre-eminently is fidelity. He prizes those who can be relied upon. We begin by putting a premium upon dazzling enterprises and striking deeds. But more and more, as the years pass, we understand the meaning of Christ's emphasis upon the power to last, and the satisfaction of being able to meet His demand for tenacity and steadfastness. Dr. Dale, in a letter to his brother, once wrote: "To do some great thing is the craving of early ambition, to do a duty honestly and without serious falls satisfies the heart when youth disappears." And it satisfies God. It is a great thing in His eyes. We might almost say that the greatest thing to be at your post, and to keep at your post, through all the vicissitudes and monotony of the long day. To get through the day without breaking down, under the strain, or without breaking away from His control—who shall say that is a little thing? He will not.

HYMNS AND THEIR AUTHORS

BEARING THE CROSS.
By Henry Francis Lyte.

[Many hymn critics think that this song outranked even the author's beautiful "Auld With Me." It was first published in 1844.]

Jesus, I my cross have taken;

All to leave and follow Thee;

Naked, poor, despised, forsaken,

Thou hast said, "Follow Me, all ye that will."

Thou, from every fond ambition,

Free my heart, O God, I pray;

Let me follow Thee, O God, I pray.

Let me follow Thee, O God, I pray.

Let me follow Thee, O God, I pray.

Let me follow Thee, O God, I pray.

Let me follow Thee, O God, I pray.

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AN ENOCH ARDEN AFFAIR.

Meets Wife After 32 Years—Both Remarried and Have Families.
Each having been informed and believing that the other was dead and having remarried, A. E. Mead of Brant township, Saginaw county, and his wife, who left him 32 years ago, have just met for the first time since their separation, although they have been living within twenty miles of each other for the last twenty-five years. She is living happily with her second husband in Owosso and he with his second wife on a farm in Brant township and each have several children. Mr. and Mrs. Mead formerly lived at Ovid, where he was employed in a mill. Dissensions arose and one night Mrs. Mead left home, taking their baby daughter, Anna, with her. Mead made efforts to locate his wife, but failed, and finally drifted to California and from there to Oklahoma, later coming back to Michigan and settling in Grant township. Meantime he had been told that his wife and child were dead and he remarried. For some time he has been working in the Owosso sugar factory. Recently Otto Koeser, came to the factory to repair the boilers. The latter told Mead of his domestic troubles and incidentally said that his wife's name was Mead when he married her. This led to a meeting of Mead and his daughter, and later with his lost wife, who is now Mrs. Charles Herman. In view of the circumstances Mead decided to leave conditions as they are.

FIGHTS FOES LONG; KILLS SELF.

Former Chicagoan Suicide in Michigan After Seeking Wife's Life.
Thwarted in an attempt to kill his wife, Thomas Botham, a retired farmer, 72 years old, committed suicide in St. Joseph rather than be taken alive by policemen, who had cornered him in the second story of the home of his son-in-law. Returning home after having been released from the county jail, where he had been held on a charge of attempted murder, Botham attempted to invade the home of his son-in-law, where he was, Police Officer Fisher was called and Botham opened fire on him. The policeman returned the shots. Botham then entered the house and drove Mrs. Botham, Mrs. Hildebrand and the latter's daughter upstairs before him. Before Botham had a chance to attack his wife the two women were rescued by means of a ladder. The little girl jumped and was caught by the father. Botham barricaded the house's stairways and defied the police for hours. Early in the morning the police heard a shot from Botham's quarters and rushing up found he had shot himself. He died several hours later. Botham was once a resident of Chicago, where he lost heavily in a land deal. It is said this loss caused him to take the life of the man with whom he had become involved.

FREE HUSBAND, ARREST WIFE.

Assault and Battery Case Results in Complete Reversal.
When M. Harry Davidson faced Judge Hess in a Grand Rapids police court on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by his wife, Theresa Davidson, a peculiar state of affairs developed. Recently the wife filed suit for divorce. The other day when her husband came to her home for some clothing the trouble started. Davidson was arrested and spent the night in jail as the final outcome of the mixup. The next day it was found that the wife and not the husband had been the aggressor. She was arrested charged with assault and battery upon her husband, while the husband was freed.

STABBED MAN ACCUSES NEGRO.

Benton Harbor Man Names Assault—Fred Marshall of Benton Harbor Dies at the Point of Death at his Home.
Suffering from knife stabs which he received at the hands of a negro, Marshall made a statement to the officers charging that John Denney attacked him, and before he could offer resistance stabbed him three times, twice over the heart and once below that organ. Following the stabbing Denney fled and managed to elude the officers. The next morning the hunt was renewed and Denney was tracked to a negro shack and the place surrounded. He was captured at the point of Officer Johnson's revolver when in the act of fleeing.

Found Demented, Sent to Asylum.

William Reif of Detroit, found wandering at Monroe in a dazed condition and picked up for safe keeping, upon an examination before Judge of Probate Carl Franke, to whom a petition from his mother in Wayne county was referred, was found to be suffering from alcoholic dementia and ordered sent to the Pontiac asylum, where he was taken by Sheriff Dyll.

USES BLOOD TO WRITE NOTE.

Attempt at Suicide by Bay City Man Follows Alleged Attack.
Edward Kinney, aged 32, is at the Mercy hospital in Bay City with a bullet in his chest, following an attempt at suicide. The shooting followed an attack he is alleged to have made upon Miss Eva Rattelle in his home. When the police went to Kinney's residence it was found he had attempted to write a message to his wife on a wall by dipping his fingers in blood.

POWER COMPANIES UNITE.

New York and Philadelphia Interests Get Control of Utility Companies.
Benjamin S. Hanchett, manager of the Grand Rapids City Railway Company, has announced the formation of a combination of traction, power and gas interests in Michigan by the Hopedale-Walbridge interests of New York and E. W. Clark of Philadelphia. Properties in Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City, Flint, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Cadillac and Pontiac are affected. The Grand Rapids City Railway Company and the Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power Company are the principal properties involved. It is said that the deal presages a comprehensive development of Michigan water power and the completion of a traction line between Detroit and Chicago via Jackson and Ionia, Mich.

STOVE BLOWN TO PIECES.

Port Huron Woman Starts Fire—With Water in Tank Frozen.
With a noise that could be heard for blocks, a large stove in the kitchen at the home of John Orth in Port Huron was blown into many pieces. The water in the tank attached to the stove, was frozen when Mrs. Orth started a fire and then went to the home of her mother a few blocks away. A neighbor heard the explosion and rushed into the building to find the curtains and carpets on fire. Firemen extinguished the blaze before much damage was done. Fortunately no person was in the room at the time of the explosion. Pieces of the stove were buried in the wall.

KILLS MICHIGAN BOXING.

Governor Warner Instructs Every Sheriff to Enforce Law.
Governor Warner has sent a registered letter to every sheriff in the State calling attention to the state laws forbidding professional boxing, and ordering that they be enforced to the letter. "This is the final act in clamping down the lid on the fight game in Michigan. For years limited round bouts have been permitted in the State at the discretion of local authorities. The governor's sudden activity in suppressing them is attributed to the bold attempt, while he was in Mexico to obtain the Jeffries-Johnson world's championship fight for Kalamazoo."

CRACK POSTOFFICE SAFE.

Yekman Get Away with \$70 Worth of Stamps at Memphis.
The postoffice safe at Memphis was dismantled some time the other night, and all of the stamps in the safe, \$70 worth, were taken by the "rogues," who made a getaway. When Postmaster Bywater entered the postoffice the next morning he found everything had been turned upside down, and that the contents of the safe had been made away with. The postoffice is on the Mississippi county side of the village and Sheriff Matthews was notified.

Falls from Ladder Badly Hurt.

F. G. Datman, 65 years old, fell from a ladder while taking down an awning in front of his grocery in Owosso, sustaining a fractured shoulder and severe cuts on the head. He is in feeble health and his injuries are regarded as serious.

Wife Slayer Is Convicted.

Clyde Bowen, wife murderer, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced by Judge Palmers of Newaygo to forty years' imprisonment at hard labor at Jackson, with a recommendation of thirty-five years. The jury was out seven hours.

MINOR STATE ITEMS.

Man Killed by a Falling Timber.
A man was killed by a falling timber at the Lily mine in Negaunee.

Miss Gladys McMillan, daughter of Mrs. Spencer Penrose, of Colorado Springs and of the late James H. McMillan, sustained concussion of the brain in a collision of an auto and a street car in Detroit.

Although only 14 years old, Lila Donelson led her two little brothers, aged 12 and 9, in a daring robbery of a downtown ice store in Muskegon. Going to the rear end of the store she gained entrance by picking the lock and then rifled the money drawer, the youthful trio dividing the plunder. While the children were removing the money from the till, their actions attracted the notice of a passerby, whose identification led to their apprehension. The children's mother is a widowed dressmaker.

Elmer P. Mills, aged 82 years, of Lapeer, was so horribly mangled in a corn husker that he died.
Fred R. Whitney, a prominent Union City resident, died Thursday. He had been station agent for the Michigan Central Railroad Company nearly all his life.

J. A. Giles, a prominent Lapeer citizen, was suddenly stricken blind the other day. Last Tuesday Mr. Giles noticed a difference in his sight and his power of vision vanished.

Probate Judge John H. Grant of Manistee has been named by Gov. Warner to fill the unexpired term of the late Arthur Hill on the board of regents of the University of Michigan.

The Fenton Hotel, one of the old hotels of Mt. Clemens, which has been conducted by George Fenton and his wife for seventeen years, has changed hands. The property was purchased by Thomas Matthews of the Olympia Bath Company and Charles Parsons of Cleveland, and will be conducted in connection with the Olympia bath house.

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1706—The Colonial Assembly of North Carolina repealed acts of intolerance.
1772—The first vessel left Quebec for the West Indies.
1778—British force arrived off the island of Tybee to begin their attack on Savannah.
1783—Washington, in the city of Annapolis, resigned his commission in the army.
1789—Bank of the United States began to discount.
1800—Attempt made to assassinate Napoleon Bonaparte.
1811—Funeral in Richmond, Va., of the scores who perished in the burning of the Richmond theater.
1814—The British made an attack upon the position held by Gen. Jackson for the defense of New Orleans, and retired after a contest of about seven hours. Treaty of Ghent terminated the war of 1812, between Great Britain and the United States.
1832—Gov

Equal to any made.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palner.

Fire Alarm Calls

Direction turning in Alarm.

round until stops; you can only turn it once.¹⁷ Do not turn in a second time if lever has stopped moving.

No. of
Box Where Located.

19—Michigan and Peninsula Avenue near Olson's drug store.

28—Michigan Avenue and Spruce Street, Court House.

32—Michigan Avenue and Normal St. M. R. R. Depot.

37—Ottawa street, at Hose House.

43—Ogden and Cedar streets, near Hay House.

46—Spruce! Ionia streets, near Jutilainen's house.

54—Michigan Ave. and Park street
near Ch. Hanson's house.
55—Ogemaw and Maple streets near
Johnson's house.
64—Sallinganson Co., Flaming
mill
73—Sallinganson Co., Band mill.
82—Kerrison, Flooring mill.
91—Railroad curve, south side on
Elec. light pole.

The whistle-blow of the num-
ber after the alar alarm has been
given.

PROB. NOTICE

SE OF MICHIGAN
Thebate Court for the
City of Crawford

In the matter the estate of Fred
osler, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that, by
virtue of an order of said court, made
at the sixth day of December A. D.
1909, I shall, at public auction,
on the 25th day of January A. D. 1910,
at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the
front door of Court House, in the
village of Gilling in said county,
the interest of said estate in the fol-
lowing described real estate in the fol-
lowing northern quarter of section
twenty-six, township twenty-seven,
range twenty west.
Dated this 31 day of December
A. D. 1909.
HO SCHREIBER
Administrator.

J. C. Bke & Co.
66 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.,
 Highest Net Prices for all kinds
FURS— Full Assortment, Prompt
 Remittance, Satisfaction Assured.
 Write for List.
 References: National Bank, Detroit
 Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
 J. C. Bke & Co., Sole Mercantile Agency.

50 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

[illegible]

He looked at animal through a pair of opera-glasses, pointing the small end at hand then retired to a short desk leaving the opera glasses on the desk. The inmate monkey dozed from the tree, and taking off the opera-glasses, gazed in a familiar manner at his master, who seemed to the dazed ape to be many yards distant.

The monkey, continuing to look through the small end of the opera-glasses, saw his master, who was walking off toward him, to be still a long off when the preoccupied, reacher monkey, and the victim back to his

As tests of Soap.
Can soap be used without? According to a member of the English public, it is quite an unnecessary article, and an may beat clean with plain water. "Native-made rinses to keep hair without," Ancient Rome gave us a familiar panton. Rome knew nothing of s until the came in contact with the Germans and the color of the hair. Once or twice soap mentioned in the Old Testament. It doesn't do even the oil substance. Painful as it is to have lived in England it d better for someone more soap was needed for advantage. Thus, let him wash his hands and feet within the reach

all. But new soap combines can't view a situation in that light precisely. It takes the case and the publicity.